

Moscow orders Poles to replace their party leaders

From Richard Davy and Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, June 7

An extremely tough letter verging on an ultimatum has reached the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party from the Soviet Communist Party. The letter, which was in session this afternoon and is to resume tomorrow. It was announced tonight that a full meeting of the Central Committee will meet on Tuesday.

The letter, which has not been released in Warsaw, is believed to accuse the present leadership of breaking promises given to the Soviet Union. Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party leader, and General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, are mentioned by name.

The Soviet Central Committee reportedly calls for a change of course and firm measures against "counter-revolutionary tendencies" in the party. It says ominously that it is prepared to help.

It suggests that the party congress scheduled for July 14 is expected to bring sweeping changes, could spell the end of the present leadership. It is not yet clear whether the letter is intended to be a ultimatum or whether it is yet another move in the ideological warfare against the Polish leadership.

The Polish Central Committee which has the power to change the leadership, consists almost entirely of members chosen before the present reform movement, whereas most of the regional leaders have been changed.

It is feared that if the Central Committee gives way to Soviet pressure and removes the present leadership, the main body of the party across the nation will object, thereby precipitating a major crisis.

For some time it has been clear that the Soviet Union was losing confidence in the present leadership. Marshal Viktor Kulikov, the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, who was here 10 days ago for a very brief visit, is believed to be here again.

The new tension had been reflected in speeches made by Polish leaders at party meetings this weekend. Mr Mikolaj Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of negotiations with the unions, has voiced serious misgivings about the intentions of Solidarity.

Noting that Solidarity was more than a trade union, it was a social movement, he said: "Social movement is incompatible with a certain current in Solidarity for whom politics is

Mr Kania accused of breaking promise

□ Moscow: In accusing the Polish leadership of breaking promises given to the Soviet Union, the Russians are referring, in particular, to the public undertaking Mr Kania and his colleagues gave in Moscow in March that they would "turn the course of events" in Poland and strengthen socialism (Michael Binyon writes).

The promise was made at a summit meeting immediately after the Soviet party congress, when President Brezhnev and Polish members responsible for defence, security and ideology gave the Poles a warning to put their house in order.

The Russians are also believed to have put brutal pressure on the Poles to postpone party congress until the Polish party had regained control of the situation.

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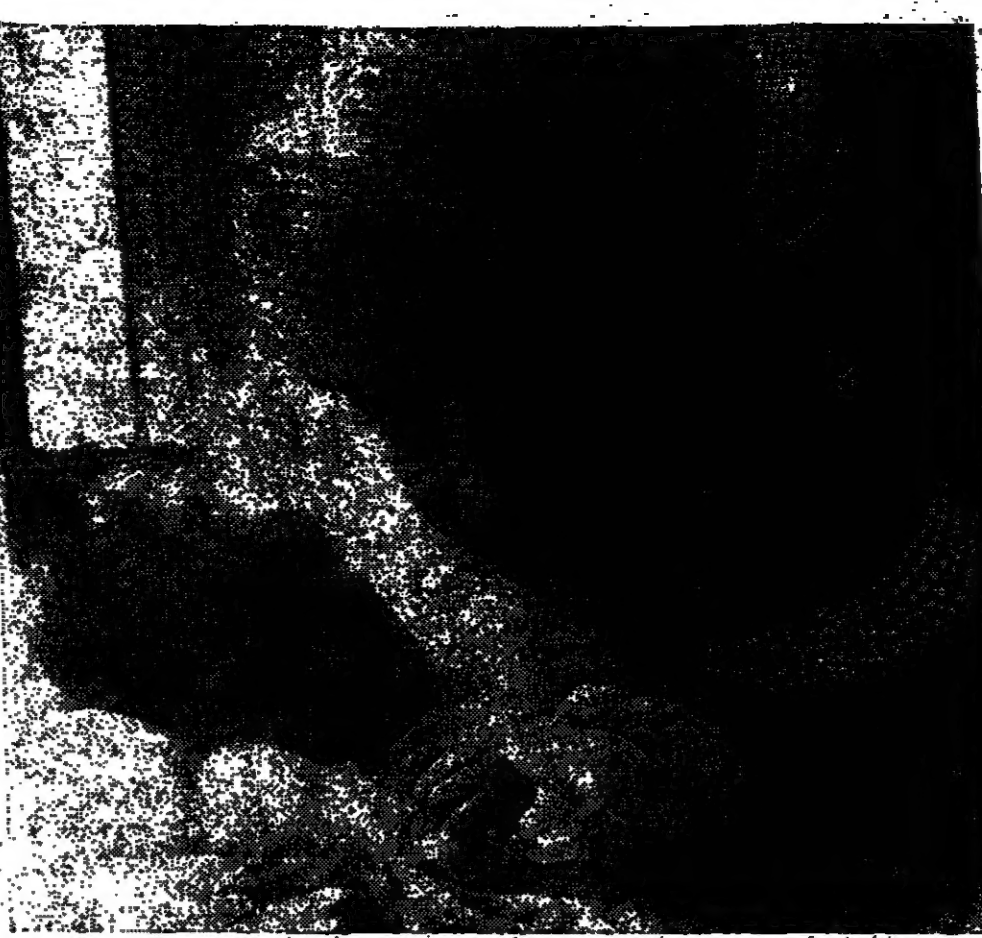
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Princess Michael of Kent with her daughter, who was born in April and will be christened Lady Gabrielle Marina Alexandra Ophelia, at St James's Palace today.

Callaghan heads new challenge to left

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr James Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister, is at the heart of a move within the Parliamentary Labour Party to resist changing its procedures for electing the leader and deputy leader to conform with the new arrangements devised by the Wembley conference.

In an interview with *The Times* today on page 3—the first he has given since he retired from the leadership of the Labour Party—he makes it clear that he believes the parliamentary party should retain full power to elect its own leader.

The argument between the Callaghan MPs and Bennite MPs opens up the prospect of the Labour Party in Parliament and in the country being led by two different people. It comes to a head this week when a vote is taken on the parliamentary party will formulate changes to standing orders to bring them in line with the Wembley decisions.

Until this year, the Labour MPs alone have been responsible for electing the leader, and when in government, the Prime Minister. This autumn it will be done by an electoral college in which the trade unions will have 40 per cent of the vote, and the Parliamentary Party and the constituency parties 30 per cent each.

Sir Harold Wilson, another former Prime Minister, is opposing the ideas put forward by Mr Wedgwood Benn for making the party leaders and MPs more accountable to the party conference, said last week that he rejected the electoral college formulae and wanted Labour MPs to have 100 per cent of the vote.

Labour "moderates" claimed yesterday that the mood in the parliamentary party had changed so decisively against Mr Benn that when the amendment to standing orders came up for approval at the end of this month, they would be thrown out.

That would bring the party to breaking point, with the MPs apparently defying the will of the party at large. But Mr Callaghan points out that there is no power on earth except MPs themselves who can decide who is to lead them in Parliament. Any attempt to foist an unacceptable leader on them will fail.

He contemplates a position where the parliamentary party would reject a choice made by the electoral college. That could affect the prospects of Mr Benn, now challenging Mr

Healey men step up campaign

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Brighton

Moderate supporters of Mr Denis Healey's campaign to retain the deputy leadership of the Labour Party are planning a new initiative to obtain the maximum support in the unions, Parliament and the constituency.

An urgent appeal for backing for the Foot-Healey ticket is to go out early next week in an effort to counteract the left-wing propaganda onslaught by supporters of Mr Wedgwood Benn.

It will take the form of a round-robin letter signed by about sixty prominent trade unionists, Labour MPs and local party activists, and will be mailed directly to key targets in the Labour movement such as local general management committees.

The initiative is the work of a joint working group of MPs and trade union officials.

The main figure in the trade union organization is Mr David Warburton, national industrial officer of the General and Municipal Workers Union, who last night calculated that Mr Healey would pick up more than half of the union block vote.

The union support team for Mr Healey in the Labour movement claims he has now just over 2 million of the 6 million available votes either promised or practically certain to be delivered. That figure contrasts with about 450,000 promised to Mr Benn.

Mr Healey is to address a fringe meeting of delegates to the General and Municipal Workers Union conference at a seaford hotel today, and his supporters argued that the response to a speech made to the conference yesterday by Mr Michael Cocks, Opposition Chief Whip indicates he will easily capture the union's 650,000 block vote.

In his speech Mr Cocks said: "This is the first time I have ever spoken about my work in public, because the tradition has been for the chief whip to maintain a low profile."

"I do not break from my normal practice lightly. I do so because I have been appalled at the misrepresentation of the work of the last Labour government and the mischievous way that some have sought to use their misrepresentation to cause division in the party."

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Moderates back Whitehall strike

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Leaders of one of the moderate Civil Service unions last night swung their support behind a call for a national all-out strike at the end of the month after the Government's decision to stand firm in the pay dispute, which today enters its fourth week.

An executive meeting of the 65,000-member, Independent Civil Service Federation (ICSF) decided unanimously to recommend to its members an all-out strike for two weeks in the first instance, as the unions prepared to call out on strike from today, computer staff responsible for paying unemployment benefits.

Mr Anthony Christopher, the union's general secretary, said after the meeting that the vote reflected "the depth of feeling at the way the Government has treated us with utter contempt, particularly following the charade of last week's negotiations."

The Federation is seen as a probable target for a national stoppage, which is gathering momentum. The executive of the Civil Service Union, which represents about 40,000 low grade staff is meeting tomorrow and is expected to recommend a national strike.

Those two unions, along with the two biggest unions which have taken executive decisions for all-out action, the Civil and Public Services Association and the Society of Civil and Public Servants, together have sufficient votes on the Council of Civil Service Unions to win the two-thirds majority needed to call a national strike.

All three unions, representing 540,000 white-collar civil servants, are considering members through branch meetings with three options: accept the Government's final 7 per cent pay offer and its statements of future pay bargaining arrangements; or refuse to back the Government's offer; or refuse to back the Government's offer.

Should the militants win widespread support and many unemployed people are deprived of their benefits, the unions expect a strong response.

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Jenkins ready to fight Warrington for SDP

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Mr Roy Jenkins, aged 60, a former Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer and President of the EEC Commission, is to the first of the joint leaders of the new Social Democratic Party to fight for the seat in Warrington, he is expected to be adopted as SDP candidate for the Warrington by-election Thursday.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, who has had talks with the Social Democrats since Mrs Shirley Williams decided not to fight, urged that Mr Jenkins should stand.

He said last night: "I am delighted with the news that Mr Jenkins is to meet the Warrington people on Thursday with a view to adoption as SDP candidate."

I have spoken to him this morning and he is arranging to meet the Liberals in Warrington as soon as possible thereafter. This will be an historic by-election."

With a world-renowned politician and statesman as candidate, the main conditions which the Liberals laid down for collaboration have been met, and plans are going ahead for a joint campaign to capture the seat from Labour.

If Mr Jenkins succeeds it will be a great fillip to the new party's prospects at the next general election. Mr Williams, another of the joint leaders, who is MP for Teesside, said last night: "I am delighted that Mr Jenkins will lift the spirits of all our members throughout the country."

"A very exciting prospect" is a very exciting prospect, he said.

The by-election is caused by resignation of Sir Thomas Adams, who had held the seat 10 years for Labour, on his retirement as a circuit court judge. At the last general election he had a majority of 2,833 in third place.

In this occasion the Social Democrats and Liberals will pool their efforts, the first test of the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance. Mr David Harrison, SDP convenor in the north Cheshire area, said last night that he would be consulting local members today about the time and place of the meeting with Mr Jenkins.

Mr Rodgers said in London that a computer print-out had shown that membership in the area ran into three figures and more members were being recruited.

Local members authorized this statement: "Social Democrats in Warrington met this

M1 cracks cut speed to 20 mph

Police and motorway engineers are to watch closely a stretch of the M1 after the discovery of cracks, some two feet deep and two inches wide, near the Derbyshire-Nottinghamshire border.

The were reported by a police patrol.

Closure of the section, at Felley, is still a possibility; but after checks yesterday it was decided that the road should remain open.

A police spokesman said that checks will continue today when heavy traffic returns.

As a temporary measure the southbound carriageway has been reduced to one lane with a 20 mph speed limit.

The north-bound carriageway remains completely open, but with speed restrictions of 20 mph in some areas.

The cracks are most severe in the central reservation where some run for more than eight feet and are several inches wide.

The police spokesman said: "Closure of the road remains an option available to us should the situation deteriorate. That will be taken in consultation with the Ministry of Transport maintenance engineers."

"We are obviously concerned about the difficulties the cracks might cause to traffic, especially fast moving vehicles."

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Callaghan speaks to 'The Times'

MPs must elect their own leaders and not become puppets

Mr Callaghan, you have been a Labour MP since 1945. You have experienced good times and bad for your party. How serious, in your view, is Labour's present internal dispute?

I haven't commented until now because I don't think a former leader should look at the party's future. I think it's the job of the party's present leadership to decide that. I don't think I should be pulling the coat-tails of his successor. Therefore, I deliberately bit my tongue when I would certainly like to have said something. Now Michael Foot has spoken out very clearly. I want to do everything I can to support him because he's trying to do his best to pull the party together and put it on a basis that will lead to victory at the next election.

You ask me about the state of the party. In my view, it is extremely unhealthy, and at the next conference we ought to get these issues finally settled. But I must say I doubt it because I think that Tony Benn is determined to be leader of the party, that he is determined to be leader on his own terms, and although, of course, he wants to win the next election, some of his followers would be ready to sacrifice victory to create the kind of party they want.

And that would be a non-parliamentary party that would not attract the support of most British people. So that unhealthy state of affairs has got to be corrected, especially when we consider the tragedy of our current economic situation and the policies of the Government.

Do you think that the next election can be lost?

I think there will be a large anti-Conservative vote, and many abstentions by disillusioned Conservative voters. This is bound to benefit the Labour Party, provided it presents a policy, an image and a face to the electorate that the electorate will accept. So the election is certainly not lost, but it is by no means won.

Part of the dispute revolves around what many Labour MPs regard as extremist groups. Is the danger they perceive justified?

Yes. The Militant group of Trotskyists is anti-parliamentary in its approach. I very much regret that the proscribed list of organizations [used to prevent Communist infiltration] was ever done away with. It was, incidentally, Mr Benn who was in the forefront of that move on grounds of liberalism and so attracted many people. The party's national executive has a duty, in my view, to make a rigorous examination of the structure, membership, international affiliations and finances of this Militant group.

of Trotskyists. From the information I have, and which Lord Underhill, the former national agent of the party, has provided, any rational assessment would lead to the conclusion that Militant is a separate party within a party and should become a proscribed organization.

I'm not saying its members should be expelled. But if Militant became a proscribed organization, they would have to decide whether to stay in the Labour party or be in the Militant organization as a separate group. The choice would be theirs.

It would be more honest if they were to leave the party and come out in their true colours. But they won't. They are like the ivy that is a parasite on the oak. They derive their strength from the solidity of the Labour party. Without it, they would be a small contemptible faction.

Left's proposal carefully planned

The relationship between the Parliamentary Labour party and the party nationally is also under scrutiny in the present debate. Under the new electoral college rules, can a leader or deputy leader be imposed on Labour MPs against their will?

The new rules are indeed very new. Until a few years ago, we did not have anyone as the party leader. MPs elected the leader of the parliamentary party, he was regarded as the sole leader of the whole party but he had no constitutional position in that sense. Then a new proposal was advanced, again by Tony Benn and his friends—and looking at what has happened since, I can only believe it was done with substantial forethought—that we should have a leader of the party in the country.

It's very difficult to argue against that and I wouldn't try. But when trades unions and constituency parties vote under the new rules, they should remember that the leader must have the full confidence of those he leads in Parliament. If that doesn't happen, it's inevitable that the parliamentary party will elect somebody it can trust and accept as its leader.

If, the two happen not to be the same person, there will be a difficulty. The Conservatives went through it at the turn of the last century when Lord Randolph Churchill was the darling of the constituencies in much the same way that Tony Benn is now. It created a lot of problems but they got over them. And we can get over this.

Mr Benn has already indicated that he expects this to happen by talking of the parliamentary party declaring UDL. You wouldn't, I suppose, agree with that definition?

No, of course not. This is not the position at all. Somebody must be elected to lead the MPs, the man who is sent for to form a government. Anything else is anti-parliamentary and

But what is certainly clear is that MPs cannot be expected to accept somebody who is imposed upon them if they do not believe from their knowledge that he is the best man to lead them in the day to day struggle in the House of Commons or into an election.

Only the leader of the parliamentary party can do that at the end of the day because he is the man to whom the electors will look when a general election comes—and the man who will be sent for to form a government. That is the essence of the parliamentary system.

Mr Benn hasn't taken up Mr Foot's challenge now because he knows he would be beaten all ends up, out of doors. But in my view he will challenge Mr Foot in a year or two's time if he can establish his position as deputy leader first.

Does it follow that the parliamentary party should make clear to the party nationally that the leadership in Parliament must be acceptable to the PLP?

There's no need to make it clearer than the constitutional position provides. Whoever forms a government will be whoever commands majority support in the Commons. That has always been and will remain the constitutional position. So there's no need to make anything clear. All the parliamentary party has to do is to carry out its responsibilities in the autumn of electing its leaders.

I trust they will not deprive themselves of the right to do so. And I hope there will be no need to do more than endorse those elected at the party conference.

You mean you envisage the PLP electing its own leaders in the autumn whatever happens at the conference?

Certainly. Ever since the days of Keir Hardie, the constitution has provided that the parliamentary party is a semi-autonomous body. In our system it must be. My objection is that certain people are trying to destroy that concept which is the essence of our system. In the autumn the PLP—whatever the conference result—will have to elect its own leaders, the people to whom the electors will look for the alternative government.

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Mr Callaghan in his study at his farm in Sussex.

Photograph by Bill Warhurst

there are very few MPs who are ready to go down that road.

Now Mr Benn is perfectly entitled to offer himself for the leadership. He always says he's not attacking personalities and I'm not attacking his personality, although I think that personality is a very important leadership quality.

What I reject and will never accept is the current attempt to turn MPs into puppets. I also say it has been a grave mistake to turn the election of deputy leader into the most significant event of the year, overshadowing everything else when unemployment is a biting record and the party ought to be preparing itself for office.

Benn escaping from collective responsibility

What do you say to party members perplexed by events at Westminster that are not within their personal knowledge?

They are perplexed, you're quite right. I can only say that they must make up their own minds. But they should not believe it when they are told that those of us who have borne the heat and burden of the day since the war have been consistently guilty of

treachery or cowardice and that this is why socialism wasn't ushered in years ago.

Mr Benn says he fought his corner in your cabinet and therefore had no reason to resign. What do you make of his argument?

He did fight his corner in cabinet but so did everybody else and like them, he didn't always win. But we all accepted collective responsibility for our decisions and he's the only one trying to escape from it. Others could do the same. I used to listen to his analysis of the situation with great interest and found a lot I agreed with. I usually differed on the remedies he proposed, which I found on a number of occasions to be quite impractical, or they would have been unacceptable to the people of our country.

I would like to say one thing about the last manifesto. It's generally known that Mr Benn, either through forgetfulness or other reasons, conveyed a totally wrong impression about it and the items that were ruled out. That has been proved but I've never had any apology from him for so misrepresenting my position. During my period as Prime Minister, we asked ministers every few months to check

what they had done against manifesto commitments, to see where we had fallen short and see if it was possible for more to be done.

I want to bring this point out very strongly. Every government should be guided as fully as it can by party policy, constantly referring to the manifesto. But it can't carry everything out and there's another small point that particularly applied to the last government—we didn't have a majority.

This is the first extended interview you have given since retiring as party leader. How would you sum up your views on the state of the party?

I feel deeply that the Labour Party must provide an alternative to the philosophy as well as the policies of the present government. I'm deeply unhappy that we are tearing ourselves apart in this way. Everywhere I go abroad I find great unhappiness that the party doesn't carry the influence it used to overseas. We would be betraying our role and our own people unless the party persists in its historic approach to the transition of society and the promotion of equality and social justice.

Left starts campaign to capture unions

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

A pressure group within the Labour Party which supports the policies of Mr Wedgwood Benn and his bid for the deputy leadership of the party has called a conference of unions next month "to start the process of moving trade unions to the left".

The aim of the left-wing Labour Coordinating Committee is to mobilize the "extra Parliamentary power of the working class" to defeat the Conservatives and to elect and sustain a Labour government committed to conference decisions.

Proposals for building a network of contacts within the trade union movement to further the policies of the left are contained in a policy pamphlet published by the committee today.

The committee was established at the 1978 Labour Party conference to "establish links between left activists in the party and the unions". Its executive, which is chaired by Mr Michael Meacher, MP for Oldham West, also includes Mr Stuart Holland, MP for Lambeth, Vauxhall, Mrs Audrey Wise, the former MP, and Mr Peter Hain.

Mr Hain said last night: "It is important that the next Labour government can restore full employment by implementing the alternative economic strategy put forward by the TUC and Labour Party conference. The People's March for Jobs shows that the tide is turning and we aim to play our full part in the campaign for jobs."

The conference of unions is to be held in London on July 18, when the main speaker will be Mr Benn. Other speakers will include Mr Bernard Dix, deputy general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, and Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners.

The pamphlet says that the Labour movement's aim "must be that of a mass left-wing Labour Party integrally linked to a power trade union movement in the fight for socialism."

Despite the recent reverses we have suffered, the potential for such a movement is greater now than at any time in the recent past, although it will not come about without a new and determined approach by the left to trade unions.

The primary aim, according to Mr Pete Rowlands, the author of the pamphlet and secretary of Hounslow Trades Council, is to extend the gains won by the left in the party to the trade union movement generally.

"This obviously includes unions at present affiliated to the party, but crucial will be winning back control for the left in the major affiliated

unions now in right-wing hands", particularly the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union.

"We aim to develop left policies and leaders in all unions and at all levels. However, left policies and leaders will only be sustained if there is a mass base of active left-wing support in the unions involved, and even in some 'left' unions this is not the case at present", the document argues.

The campaign would be built on strengthening Broad Left organizations within unions. Those would be of the "most open sort and should strive for left unity as a key objective".

In addition to pressing for maximum participation and democracy in Broad Left bodies, their work would vary according to circumstances in different unions. In unions led by right-wingers the aim would be to install a left leadership, and in unions not affiliated to the Labour Party they should campaign for affiliation "even if in many this now seems remote".

The pamphlet recognizes that some left-wing members of the Labour Party may not want to be associated with Broad Left organizations, and in those cases the Labour Coordinating Committee would press for those members to be brought together in separate groups within trade unions.

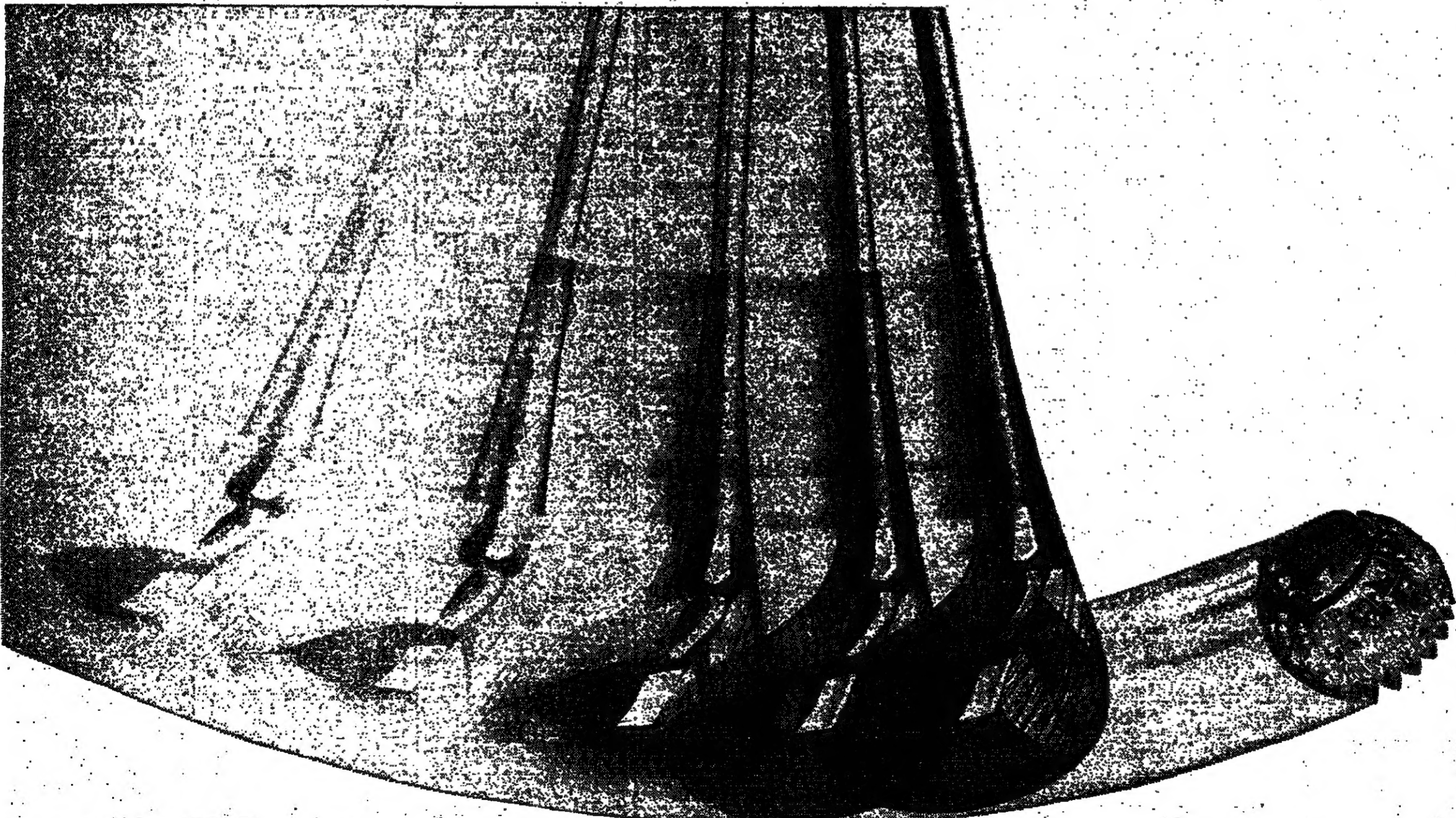
The committee would attempt to bring together trades councils and constituency Labour parties as active campaigning bodies and would seek to mobilize support within regional councils of the TUC. Workplace branches of the party should be encouraged and trades councils should be able to affiliate directly to the party.

The focus of the campaign will be the alternative economic strategy which was approved by last year's Labour Party conference and which is broadly supported by the TUC.

Five proposals to reverse the Government's economic policies are: refutation of the economy, mainly through increased public spending; planned controls on foreign trade and movement of capital; an industrial strategy based on an extension of public ownership; planning agreements and industrial democracy; and a national economic plan and price controls.

The promotion of discussion of the alternative strategy as it relates to individual industries and unions operating in them is seen as a key element of the campaign.

Trade Unions and Socialism (Labour Coordinating Committee, 3 Poland Street, London W1; 70p plus 12p postage).



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T.E.T. 6/81

Legal move threat to importing of nuclear waste

By David Nicholson-Lord

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, is to be asked this week to grant permission for a legal action which could seriously challenge the importing of nuclear waste to the Windscale reprocessing plant in Cumbria.

The action, which may set an important precedent for future protests against Britain's nuclear programme, is being taken against British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL) by a group of 70,000 inhabitants. They intend to seek a High Court declaration that the company does not have planning permission for the expansion of its reprocessing plant.

If they succeed, a planning application from BNFL will be submitted to Barrow council, which last month took a strong stand against the transport of spent nuclear fuel through urban areas. By a majority of 23-8 it also opposed the continued use of the port for the import and handling of the fuel.

The case will centre on whether BNFL has "deemed" planning permission for the docks scheme. A decision against BNFL could jeopardize its expanding contract business with BNFL.

BNFL said yesterday that it had considered alternative sites but added: "It is not something we want to discuss publicly at this stage." It had decided to start the development without first obtaining planning permission after from Barrow council.

Mr Terry Smith, a member of the Barrow action group, said worries about a nuclear accident had been increased by the projected siting of a terminal for gas from the Morecambe Bay field in the Barrow docks.

Three claims for damages against BNFL have been settled out of court (the Press Association reports). Two of them were due to be heard in Carlisle Crown Court tomorrow.

Both claims were pressed by the General and Municipal Workers' Union, one on behalf of the widow of a Windscale worker who died of cancer. The other was by a man who developed cataracts on his eyes but is now back at work at the nuclear plant.

BNFL said the settlement of a third claim out of court, pursued on behalf of a Windscale widow, should not be regarded as an acceptance of liability. All cases would be assessed on their merits. The amounts involved have not been disclosed.

Wilson wants inquiry on BOSS allegations

By Craig Seton

Sir Harold Wilson has called for an investigation into what are said to be new allegations that "thugs" from the South African embassy in London interfered in British affairs and became involved in the case which led to the trial of Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the former Liberal leader.

The former Prime Minister wants any new evidence about the alleged activities in Britain of BOSS, the South African secret police, to be referred to the Security Commission or an independent inquiry to compel full disclosure.

In a statement published in the Sunday Times yesterday Sir Harold said there was new material about the Thorpe case which lent weight to evidence published just before he resigned as Prime Minister and raised at the time by Mr James Wellbeloved, the Labour MP for Berkeley, Erit and Crayford, "about the activities of certain thugs in the South African embassy in London."

Sir Harold told the Commons in March, 1976: "I have no doubt at all there is strong South African participation in recent activities relating to the leader of the Liberal Party."

Sir Harold was commenting in yesterday's article on a new book, *Inside BOSS, South Africa's Secret Police*, by Gordon Winter, who worked for BOSS and fled from South Africa two years ago.

In it Mr Winter is reported as saying that he got information in 1971 from Norman Scott, who alleged that he had a homo-



Gordon Winter: Fled from South Africa.

Fish bowl starts fire

A child's goldfish bowl was yesterday blamed by fire officers for starting a blaze which badly damaged a home. The bowl is believed to have reflected the early morning sun's rays and set fire to curtains at the house, in Bellerby Road, Skelton, South Yorkshire.

Benjamin Ward, aged three, awoke and smelt smoke, realized something was wrong and woke his mother, Mrs Cynthia Ward. She found the dining room well alight and called the fire brigade.

The family fled to safety as the fire quickly spread. It caused serious damage to the lounge.

A fire brigade officer said: "We are fairly certain it was the sun's reflection on the sides of the goldfish bowl that caused the fire. The thick glass must have acted like a magnifying glass. It is a very unusual case but there is no other explanation."

The only casualty was the fish which died. The boy's father, Mr John Ward, said: "I do not think we shall bother having any more fish in the house after this."

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Open air chess: The South Bank Speed Chess Tournament, sponsored by "Chess Magazine", began outside the National Film Theatre yesterday. There are cash prizes of up to £100.

1m suffer from agoraphobia

By Arthur Osman

Mrs Grace Sheppard, wife of the Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard, has disclosed in a booklet just published, designed to help agoraphobia sufferers, how the illness affected the early years of her marriage.

She says that at one time she was petrified of being trapped in church. To help counter it, a friend would save her a seat at the back of the church behind a curtain.

She says: "I developed the terrible fear of going out alone. It was crippling and resulted in a great deal of misunderstanding."

The booklet has been produced by Mr Russell Peel, who gave up his job as a teacher in Bradford in 1977 because of agoraphobia. An endorsement by Lord Snowdon, president of Britain's International Year of Disabled People, says: "There is a tendency, when 'disabled' is mentioned, to think of people in wheelchairs. There is, sadly, a tendency to think that phobias are not genuine or that they can simply be dispelled by argument or a call to 'pull oneself together'. These attitudes, which in themselves cause disability, can lead to difficulties at work, in the family, and in relationships."

Mr Peel said there were at least a million sufferers from the illness in Britain. It was caused by stress, tension and pressure. In his view, the most accurate definition of agoraphobia was fear of leaving the safety of home, although the medical definition was fear of open spaces.

Mrs Sheppard, says in the booklet that people thought she was a snob.

She finally admitted to herself, her husband and one or two friends that she could not manage and needed help. She says: "Now, over 20 years later, I am able to drive long distances, to go to the shops, to attend a meeting, or to fly alone."

Self-help brochure: *Agoraphobia (Fear and Anxiety)* (from Russell Peel, 25 Ainslie Drive, Lighthill, Halifax, WY).

Maze men to join fast at regular intervals

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

The escalation of the Maze prison hunger strike from today seems likely to take the form of one additional prisoner joining the fast at regular intervals.

The aim is to ensure that, at all times, at least one man is in a critical condition.

It is not known how many more hunger-strikers there are likely to be. The current strategy is to have four fasters, each of whom is replaced as he dies. Four have died so far.

The intensification of the fast comes in the final round-up to the Irish general election on Thursday, and it is doubtless designed partly to put pressure on Mr Charles Haughey, the Prime Minister, to adopt a tougher stand against the British Government's handling of the crisis. He is known to be under strong pressure from hardliners within his Fianna Fail party to be more outspoken.

The period of respite since the last hunger-striker died is seen as a tactical error; the next death is not likely to occur until the end of this month.

Mr Haughey yesterday refused once more to be drawn into harsh criticism of Britain over the affair. He confined himself in a lengthy interview on Irish radio to reaffirming his belief that a solution could be found in a more humanitarian approach to the prison regime in the Maze.

"From the beginning I have impressed constantly on the British Government the danger that the H blocks situation presents for us all."

"The first hunger strike [before Christmas] was settled. We succeeded in saving the lives of those people, and at that time I was optimistic about the future."

Mr Haughey is focusing increasing attention on the possibility of another coalition between Fine Gael and the Labour Party, a prospect that both the opposition parties are trying to dispel.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary yesterday named two people who died when a car, apparently driven by joyriders, crashed in a Belfast street on Saturday. Mr William McCann, aged 30, unemployed, was killed as he walked with a friend, who is in satisfactory condition in hospital.

Gerard Byrne, aged 17, who was in the car, was killed and two youths aged 16 were hurt.

Mr Liam Devine, aged 19, was found dead in a yard at the back of his parents' house yesterday in Clady, Co Londonderry. A shotgun held legally by his father was found by his side and crime is not suspected.

Lance - corporal - Thomas Graham, aged 38, married, with two children, who was shot by terrorists near Lisnaskea, Co Fermanagh, on Friday, was buried yesterday. He joined the Ulster Defence Regiment at its inception in 1970.

England fans are attacked

A group of England football supporters, some injured and bloodstained, described at Heathrow airport yesterday how they had been attacked by Hungarians with bottles and bricks after England had beaten Hungary 3-1 in Budapest on Saturday night.

They said there had been no violence during the game. Afterwards 400 English supporters were kept in the stadium for half an hour by Hungarian soldiers. When they were escorted out, disappointed Hungarians threw missiles at them.

Derek Blackwell, aged 19, an insurance clerk at St. Paul, Birmingham, who had his head bandaged, was hit by a brick and had 10 stitches inserted. He praised the hospital staff and the Hungarians who took him there.

Mr Steve Elderfield, aged 17, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, said: "I ducked just in time as a brick grazed my head."

His brother, Mr Peter Elderfield, said: "None of the British fans caused trouble. The authorities apologized to us for what had happened. It was just a small section of the Hungarians."

Other European countries should follow Britain in fighting football hooliganism, Sir Walter Winterbottom, director of the Sports Council, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Alliance Premier League annual congress at Scarborough, he said that meetings should be held between leaders of European football and the Football Association to discuss tactics, such as restricting the sale of tickets.

Match report, page 7

MATHS DON BEATS THE PUZZLERS

From Edmund Akenhead, Crossword Editor, Chester

The fifth regional final of the Lanks Supreme/Times National Crossword Championship was held in Chester, yesterday. It was attended by 93 competitors, of whom only two scored maximum puzzle points.

The winner, with 80 time bonus points, was Mr Grant Walker, a mathematics lecturer in Manchester University, and the runner-up, with 39 time bonus points, was Mrs Brenda Widger, a secretary from Bowdon, Greater Manchester.

Prizes were also presented on behalf of Lanks Supreme to a student at Stockport Grammar School and at the age of 16 the youngest competitor, and Mr John Roberts Jones, of Bottle.

One in ten household goods found to be faulty

By a Staff Reporter

Many people with complaints about faulty goods do not take them to the supplier, but alone to anyone else, a report by the National Consumer Council discloses today.

Yet a preliminary analysis of the results of a survey taken between November, 1979, and November, 1980, shows that it was claimed one in 10 of a whole range of household goods were faulty, the council says.

Especially prone to faults were cookers, central heating systems, water heaters and hi-fi equipment. "Yet most people do not complain to the supplier, especially if the goods were no longer brand-new," the council says.

"Sometimes this was because the appliances were out of guarantee. Sometimes it was because the consumers in the sample were convinced that no one would take any notice or because they were unsure of their legal rights."

The survey is based on nearly 2,000 interviews; when people did complain, they did not always get satisfaction.

With one in four household goods that developed faults, people said they had difficulties getting them put right. Sometimes they bought new appliances rather than spend a lot on costly repairs. When they had a free repair or replacement those also sometimes proved to be faulty.

Many consumers were disappointed that goods did not last as long as they expected, particularly furniture, electrical appliances and shoes. More than one in 10 who had bought cars, vans or motor cycles in the previous year were dissatisfied with them.

Mr Jeremy Mitchell, director of the council, said the information about faulty household goods and shoes disclosed in the survey showed the number of complaints notified to the Office of Fair Trading to be only the tip of the iceberg.

"We are also disturbed by people's ignorance of their legal rights, which prevents some from complaining."

Buyers often did not realize that they might still have the right to some redress when the guarantee had expired.

The council's preliminary findings have been sent to the Law Commission, which is examining the rights of buyers where goods are defective.

Faulty Goods, Occasional Paper 1 (National Consumer Council, 15 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1E 5AA; £1).

With the slogan, "Use them or lose them," the Avon Community Council has launched a campaign to encourage people to make more use of shopping facilities in villages, rather than going to town supermarkets.

It is based on a survey that shows, it says, that the village shop is often cheaper than the supermarket.

Many were highly competitive; indeed, to save £1 on shopping in a village was often necessary to spend more than £30 in town supermarkets; and if the cost of travelling was considered, the average saving achieved at the town supermarket became a loss.

PENSIONERS WHO ARE BETTER OFF

Many people who retire to live on occupational and state pensions can be better off than when they were in full-time work, according to a book published today.

Mr Edward Eves, author of the 1981 edition of *Money and Your Retirement*, points out that the state pension was increased in November and is paid in addition to occupational pension. The retired pay no further national insurance contributions and also benefit from reduced tax rates.

Quoting an example of a married man earning £4,000 before retirement, Mr Eves calculates that while in employment his net take-home pay would be about £2,959 a year after deductions. If he received a half-pay pension, his net income would be about £3,000, his retirement income would be just under £4,000.

The author writes that many people about pensioners' finances are gloomy. Although an estimated two million of the country's nine million pensioners drew supplementary benefits and were poor by present-day standards, an estimated five million probably received additional income, *Money and Your Retirement* (Choice Publications, Whitehall, London Road, East Grinstead, Sussex, RH19 1AW, £1.25).

Scotland's ceremonial chief New Lord Lyon with heraldry in the blood

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

Mr Malcolm Ronald Innes of Edingburgh, Baron of Yeochire and Writer to the Signet, is the latest to hold the ancient Celtic office of Lord Lyon King of Arms, the supreme office of honour in Scotland.

He took over recently as guardian of the Crown's jurisdiction in Scottish armorial matters and is the thirtieth known holder of the office since 1318. He moved from one end of New Register House, in Edinburgh, into a lofty, law-book-lined office at the other.

It is there that high ceremonial in Scotland is planned, where the antecedents of all who aspire to armorial bearings are checked, where messengers-at-arms are appointed or disciplined and administration of the punctilious world of Scottish heraldry and precedence takes place.

Mr Innes is a tall, burly and splendidly cheerful man, young for a Lord Lyon at 43, with a shock of fair hair and a laugh that can almost become a roar. An appreciation of the armorial runs deep in his blood, for his father, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, was once Lord Lyon and for three years the son was Lyon clerk to his father.

The commission is for life and carries the rank of judge in an inferior court. He has no direct English equivalent.

The office in effect combines that of the Earl Marshal, who is head of the College of Arms, and Garter King of Arms, the principal officer handling armorial matters in England.

Lyon, as he is crisply known, has more individual power and can act by decree anywhere in Scotland, raising prosecutions in the public interest, which are executed by the Procurator Fiscal of the Lyon Court.

A recent case was raised against the state-owned ferry company, Caledonian MacBrayne, on whose ships appeared a flag showing a red lion rampant on a gold background with dabble red tressure removed.

That innocent attempt to brighten up the fleet drew a threat of prosecution from Lyon. The decoration was the standard of Wemyss of Wemyss, who was not pleased.

Another complaint was made against the Porsche company. The tyres on its cars displayed in the company's insignia the figure of a frisky horse, the arms of Scotland, because the horse was not registered in Scotland it was illegal for them to be displayed there. Any Scottish owner of a Porsche faced the alarming prospect of a messenger-at-arms summarily removing his frisky horse with a hammer.

After talks with officials from the company who hurried to Scotland, a compromise was reached. The arms were allowed on the vehicle but not on any advertising or promotional material.

Mr Innes is anxious to improve the relationship between the Lyon Court and the heraldic hierarchy south of the border. He takes over at a difficult time. A royal commission is sifting on the subject of dillegence, through which High Court decrees are enforced by messengers-at-arms under the control of the Lord Lyon.

The commission is recommending that control should pass to the Court of Session, a change the Lyon Court will strongly oppose. "I see no reason for altering something that has worked well under Lyon's control for 400 years," Mrs Innes said.

Even so, the Lyon Court would like to see some changes. It still ranks that Scottish heralds and judges are not invited to the opening of Parliament and that an English herald is required to take a new Scottish peer into the House of Lords.

More serious is the plight of Scots who take up armorial bearings and suddenly discover they have accidentally made themselves gentlemen of England.

Mr Innes has become Lyon just as the Earl Marshal is trying to reassert his claim to an exclusive imperial jurisdiction, not supported by the law officers, for the sole right to grant arms to the Commonwealth Citizens.

The English college does not recognize a grant of arms by Lord Lyon to a Scot in a Commonwealth country. But if the Scot is persuaded to go to the College of Arms for a matriculation he will discover he has become an English gentleman no longer allowed technically even to wear his clan tartan.

"Our view is that such a claim really is untenable within the framework of the Commonwealth as it is now organized, where these countries are in fact separate realms. It would seem a great pity if people of Scots descent, loyal followers of clan chiefs, are suddenly and forcibly to be made English armigers, English gentlemen."

The reason was usually that no one least of all the English herald, informed them that they could apply direct to the Lyon Court for a grant of arms that would ensure a full Scottish measure in their bearings and a smaller bill.



Mr Malcolm Innes: Power to act by decree.

Kendall and Baker stay with BBC

By Kenneth Gosling

Richard Baker and Kenneth Kendall, the BBC television newsmen, have had their contracts renewed, and there are no plans to drop them.

But more use will be made of staff correspondents, one or two of whom will read bulletins regularly from the studios.

Peter Woon, editor of television news, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a report that Mr Baker and Mr Kendall were to be phased out. They are both as popular as ever, he said, "and this is something of which we are very conscious."

The two have annual contracts with the BBC; Richard Baker has renewed his, and Kenneth Kendall's will be extended to Christmas.

An Leeming returns next month after having her baby and later in the year Ms Stuart will join the newsreading team on attachment from Radio 2 to become the first black woman television reader on either channel.

Mr Woon said: "We have been doing a bit of filling in ever since Angela Rippon left. The intention was to use reporters more on this kind of work. I cannot say who, because we have not got to that stage yet."

Viewers can also expect to see more of Richard Baker in the autumn.

Princes hope for PC Olds

The Prince of Wales told a group of disabled drivers at a national rally at Silverstone, Northamptonshire, yesterday that he hoped Police Constable Philip Olds, the officer crippled while taking a gunman, would be able to see at least some part of the Prince's wedding next month to Lady Diana Spencer.

Killer air rifles

Children are turning air rifles into potentially lethal weapons by "supercharging" them with a simple process that vastly increases pellets' speed and penetrating power, Mr Andrey Batch, a surgeon at St George's Hospital, London, claims in the *British Medical Journal*.

Infanticide charge

Dominic Madonna, aged 31, of Florid Goddard, Mochdre, Powys, was remanded in custody on Saturday charged with a special court at Abergele, Gwynedd, with the murder of his daughter Anne-Marie, aged four.

Peace offering

Birdwatchers at the centre at Cleve, Norfolk, yesterday set up a peace fund for Major William Riley, a farmer, whose rye field at Roydon was trampled by hundreds of "twitters" trying to spot a rare bird, the River Warbler.

Crash kills pilot

Mr Roy Legg, aged 46, a company director of The Street, Broughton, Faversham, Kent, died on Saturday when his light aircraft crashed into a field at Seabring airfield, near Norwich, Norfolk.

Askey 'satisfactory'

Arthur Askey was in satisfactory condition yesterday at Hammersmith Hospital, London, where he is being treated for a skin complaint. The comedian was 81 on Saturday.

'Carry On' actor ill

The condition of Mr Charles Hawtrey, aged 67, the actor in the *Carry On* series of films, who had a heart attack at the weekend, was satisfactory yesterday. He is in hospital in Deal, Kent.

Daisy chain feat

Sixteen people claimed a world record for the longest daisy chain, 4,529ft, 6in, constructed at Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire, yesterday.

حکومت الاصل

Nairobi to spend £5m on OAU summit

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, June 7

Leading hotels here have converted some of their rooms into presidential suites, the Kenya International Conference Centre is busy completing an extensive facelift and the Nairobi City Hall is being refurbished in readiness for the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit later this month.

Foreign Ministers of OAU states begin arriving later this week for the ministerial session which opens on June 15 to prepare the agenda and deal with the pre-summit routine work. The African heads of state are due to meet from June 24 to 27, although nobody knows whether they will complete their business.

Kenya is spending about £5m on the preparations, much more than was spent on some earlier summits. Some of the money, such as that going on 90 new Mercedes cars to ferry visiting presidents and other dignitaries, will provide a more lasting benefit to Kenya.

The cars will either be sold later to the state-owned Kenya National Transport Corporation for use as taxis or will be used as official Government vehicles. There will be 60 presidential suites in the best hotels, although nobody knows how many heads of state will turn up—probably no more than 25, judging from past OAU conferences.

King Hassan of Morocco, who has not been at recent OAU summits, says he will attend. So does President Sadat of Egypt. Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, is also expected along with the heads of east-west and central African states. Strict security precautions will operate and Kenyan authorities say that journalists and observers, as well as workers in the conference centre, will be screened.

President Daniel Arap Moi will become the new chairman of the OAU, taking over from President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, which adds to the prestige this conference carries for Kenya.

The conference business is expected to be dominated by the Western Sahara, Chad, Namibia and concern at the military build-up in the Indian Ocean area.

King Hassan is preparing a strong offensive to head off any recognition of the Polisario-backed Western Sahara Government and his intention of attending the summit is a sign of the depth of his concern about this matter.

Colonel Gaddafi will no doubt be working to counter criticism of the Libyan intervention in Chad, but there will be no division among the African leaders on the Namibian issue.

THREE MEN EXECUTED IN CHINA

Shanghai, June 7.—Three men were executed in China yesterday, two were shot here for murder and a third died in a northern town for organizing the gang rape of two girls kept locked in a room for 10 days, official newspapers reported today.

The Shanghai newspaper Liberation Daily said the two shot here yesterday were factory workers Tang Minpiao and Zhang Jiawen.

Tang had forced his way into a bathhouse and grabbed a woman worker 27 times after she rejected his advances. Zhang had broken into a woman's house, robbing and murdering its occupant and then burning it to destroy the evidence.

The People's Daily said the third man executed yesterday, Li Xu, was sentenced beside 13 collaborators in a sports stadium at Chengde, north-east of Peking, before a crowd of 50,000.

All 14 were found guilty of robbing, imprisoning, repeatedly raping and whipping two young girls during 10 days in March. It is not clear whether Li died in public. Another of the accused was given a suspended death sentence and others received unspecified jail terms.—Reuters.

Bani-Sadr refuses to be silenced by newspaper ban

Tehran, June 7.—President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr tonight called the banning of his newspaper *Islamic Revolution* an attempt to eliminate him from power and said he would not be silenced.

In a strongly-worded statement, the President said a dictatorship once again was trying to impose itself on the Iranian people.

Earlier today the Revolutionary Prosecutor's office banned the President's newspaper and five other publications for an indefinite period in the most serious attack to date against him.

The first most papers knew of the move was an announcement on state radio. Referring to the ban, Mr Bani-Sadr said it was one of several stages aimed at eliminating the elected President of Iran.

The elimination of the President is not important. What is important is that once more the monstrosity of dictatorship and suppression wants to impose its rule," the President said in a statement.

He said he would continue to inform the people of his messages and thoughts by any means available, including recorded tapes.—Reuters.

The state radio announcement said the ban followed complaints, mostly from the three-man commission of clerics set up to adjudicate in the current political crisis (Tony Alloway writes). It said articles

in the newspapers had violated the basis of Islam.

Among the papers closed was the already semi-clandestine organ of the National Front and *Mardum*, the daily of the communist pro-Moscow Tudeh Party, a surprise considering Khomeini's calculated but outright support for the country's militant clergy.

The closures represent one of the most serious blows yet for the President. In a media under the increasing control of the governing fundamentalists, they represent his only effective means of communicating with the masses on which he supposedly relies for support.

The President met Ayatollah Khomeini for talks yesterday but no details have been disclosed.

In a further move against the President today a Bill was put before Parliament requiring the President to sign legislation within five days of receiving it, or face having it enacted despite him. The President has so far refused to sign two important bills which would significantly erode his powers.

Mr Bani-Sadr was in the western city of Hamadan when the newspaper ban was announced. His visit came after several days of reported clashes there over attempts to open an office to rally support for him. There were problems too last week during attempts to open a similar office in the southern city of Yazd.



The Pope greets the faithful in St Peter's Square yesterday before his noon blessing. It was his first public appearance since the assassination attempt.

Price on killers' heads

Dacca, June 7.—The Bangladesh Government has offered a 200,000 taka (£5,500) reward for the capture of each of the two Army officers wanted in connection with President Zia ur-Rahman's murder last month in Chittagong.

The rewards will be paid to anyone capturing Major S. S. M. Khaled or Major Muhammad Mozaffar Hossain dead or alive. They are described as accomplices of the late Major-General Ahmed Manzoor, the leader of the coup attempt in which the President and several staff and

bodyguards died at the Government guest house in Chittagong.

Eighteen Army officers have been arrested for allegedly participating in the attempt, which collapsed after mass desertions from General Manzoor.—AP.

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, placed wreaths on the grave of the assassinated President after he arrived in Dacca today for a one-day goodwill visit. (Reuters reports.)

The Chinese leader was originally scheduled to make an official visit. It was, however, changed to a goodwill tour because the country is observing 40 days of mourning.

US ORDERS BRITISH AIRLINERS

Paris, June 7.—British Aerospace has won a \$250m (£135m) order for six BAe 146-200 short haul airliners at the Paris International Air Show this weekend.

Pacific Express, an American airline will operate the aircraft in shuttle services between Los Angeles and San Francisco with flights every 30 minutes as well as between 20 other cities in seven Western states. Air France is expected to sign a letter of intent this week for the purchase of up to 30 smaller Airbus jets.—Reuters.

Panic in refugee camp as Vietnamese attack

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok, June 7

Vietnamese troops yesterday attacked guerrillas guarding a Cambodian refugee camp less than a mile from the Thai border. Two guerrillas were killed and seven wounded.

The incident occurred in the area where the Vietnamese attacked Thai villages a year ago, and a day after they threatened to attack Thailand if plans to repatriate thousands of refugees were implemented.

The fighting caused panic among the refugees, who were already disturbed by threats from Vietnam and by reports that they would be forced in from the border by the Thai Army.

A military spokesman in Bangkok said border units had been alerted after reports that the Vietnamese might be planning to attack the Nong Chan camp, from where rice and other aid is distributed. It is also a likely border crossing point for refugees returning to the interior of Cambodia.

The spokesman said a 30-mile stretch of border north of the town of Aranyaprathet was more tense than at any time since the Vietnamese incursion last June. Most of the refugees in the area are members of the anti-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), which is led by Mr Son Sann, a former Prime Minister. General Serm Na Maknon, the Thai Supreme Commander, inspected the area yesterday.

Thai ministers and officials, who were angered by threats by Mr Vo Song Giang, the Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister, insist that the repatriation programme will be implemented. Mr Giang said it would be very dangerous for Thailand to send refugees back without first discussing the matter with the Heng Samrin government, which had to be allowed to screen returning refugees for saboteurs. The Vietnamese believe that those returning are likely to be sympathetic to the two chief groups opposed to them, the communist Khmer Rouge and the KPNLF.

Hanoi is using the issue to force Thailand to deal directly with the Heng Samrin government, which it will not recognize.

Commenting on Vietnam's threat, General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister, said Thailand did not fear the Vietnamese. Dr Arun Banopong, the Deputy Foreign Minister, said Thailand had the legitimate right to send back refugees who had volunteered to go home.

Mr Zia Razi, regional coordinator for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), will soon discuss repatriation with the Thai Government, before visiting Phnom Penh for talks.

UNHCR officials estimate that up to 30,000 Cambodians now want to go home. Commenting on threats by Thai officials that all Cambodian refugees, not only volunteers, would be forced across the border, Mr Razi said Thailand adhered to the voluntary principle. "Thai policy has not changed. There's no question of Thailand pushing people back".

Prisoners of conscience



Ukraine: Vasyl Stus

By Caroline Moorehead

Vasyl Stus is a Ukrainian poet, a human rights activist, and one of the 32 Helsinki monitors now known to be in jail or exile in the Soviet Union.

He is serving a second prison sentence for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. The first, eight years in the remote Magadan region of the Russian Republic, ended in August 1979. His current term, 15 years in the special regime section of a corrective labour colony, started in May 1980.

Mr Stus was working as a literary researcher in 1965 when he lost his job after protesting at the arrest of intellectuals fighting what they believed to be the "Russification" of Ukrainian culture. He was unable to find work again and was arrested in 1972.

It was during his first spell in prison that Mr Stus joined the Ukrainian Helsinki monitoring group, one of the unofficial bodies set up in different Soviet Republics to watch over the Soviet Government's compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975.

After his release, he became active with the group in the city of Kiev. Almost immediately he was rearrested during a widespread move against Soviet dissenters which took place during 1980, joining some 500 other people known by Amnesty International to have been imprisoned for exercising fundamental human rights since the signing of the Act.

Mr Stus is considered a recidivist and as such is subject to the harshest regime of corrective labour.

KORYAGIN JAILED

Moscow, June 7.—Anatoly Koryagin, a psychiatrist who alleged abuses of psychiatry in the Soviet Union, was sentenced in Kharkov to seven years in a labour camp and five years in internal exile, dissidents reported.

Why the railways need a drop of Britain's oil

To conserve world energy supplies, it is crucially important that all countries optimise their transport systems.

It is clear that other countries attach a greater priority to the development of their transport systems than does Britain. 1977 figures show that West Germany devoted 1.3% of GDP to rail and road investment, France 1.2%, and Italy 1% while the UK devoted 0.8%. Yet both West Germany and France already had superior road and rail networks.

Why should there be this difference in priorities?

One explanation perhaps is energy resources—they have no oil of their own and Britain does. Time, for once, has been on our side.

In the financial year 1979/80, government revenue (royalties and tax) from North Sea Oil was £2.32 billion. Official estimates of June 1980 expected 1984 revenue to be about £6.5 billion.

Wealth on this scale needs to be made the most of. One of the benefits it could bring is to free the railways from the rust of neglect.

OIL FOR NEW JOINTS AND OLD

Much of British Rail's equipment originated from the 1956 Modernisation Plan—a strategic decision to update the railways with a massive injection of money, the equivalent of £72 billion today. This equipment is now nearing the end of its serviceable life. We are rapidly reaching the point where 'mend and make do' is not only not enough, it can be harmful. Without extra money, by 1990, 3,000 miles of track will be unusable, many of our signal installations will be more than 50 years old, and the condition of rolling stock will have deteriorated much further.

An injection of investment would not only provide much needed renewals to make the railways run more smoothly, a major electrification programme could even conserve oil.

LUBRICATING THE ECONOMY

Greater investment for British Rail would, in turn, provide a shot in the arm for British Rail's suppliers, the majority being in the private sector. They would benefit

from increased orders for rail equipment. These companies are of great importance to Britain's economy. They employ thousands of people and could employ more.

Railways are once again in expansion throughout the world. With our widely acknowledged rail expertise, there is a growing export potential for Britain. A thriving home market generated by a long term commitment to railway investment can only strengthen our capacity to export.

TIME TO TURN ON THE PUMP

Having our own oil, there is nothing strange in advocating that we should follow the example of countries who don't.

The point is, of course, that we must ensure that the North Sea's benefits are put to good use—before they begin to run out. Surely one of the best uses of oil revenue today is the provision of a better transport system for tomorrow.

So when the oil does begin to run out, at least it will have helped to free the wheels for a better railway.

This is one of a series of advertisements designed to increase public awareness of the position of the railways in the national transport system and also in the life of the community as a whole. Whilst the facts and figures contained in these advertisements are known and appreciated by those directly concerned in shaping the future, an industry as much in the limelight as ours has a duty to address itself to a wider audience, which needs to be well informed if it is to play its part in helping to form public opinion.

This is the age of the train ➡

Science fails to replace the sheep shearers

By Douglas Aiton, Melbourne, June 7

In spite of many expensive failures and false breakthroughs, technology seems determined to try to replace the Australian sheep shearer.

Robots with sensor arms, computer-controlled shearing rigs and hormonal and chemical de-fleecers are among the failed inventions which Australian researchers have developed with the large sums of money devoted in recent years to eliminating this important figure in Australian history and mythology.

Other schemes have attempted to breed self-shearing sheep like the Wiltshire Horn and its crosses, and to produce a mechanical robot which could catch and hold sheep in position for shearing. None of these has worked, but with woolgrowers facing constantly rising costs, the effort to eradicate the human shearer goes on.

Even the latest computer and laser technology cannot, apparently, match the shearer for overall effectiveness.

Biological and chemical de-fleecers looked promising. This method relies on the cessation

of follicle activity but does not seem to have worked. The main problem is that the sheep are left totally denuded and at the mercy of cold weather.

"I think you can safely forget all this talk of replacing the shearer," Mr Frank Mitchell, the general secretary of the Australian Workers' Union, said last week. "It is now a proven fact that a man who knows his job will shear a sheep better than a machine, a chemical or whatever."

The fight is still far from over. The Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organisation, the Australian Wool Corporation and the state departments of agriculture are all continuing to spend a lot of money trying to find a method of replacing the shearer.

The latest figures show that during 1978-79 alone, about \$A1.25m (£700,000) was spent. Two years ago, the Australian Woolgrowers and Graziers Council offered a \$A1m reward to anyone who could find the ultimate shearing system. Many research dollars later, the shearer is still simply bending his back and getting on with it.

Threefold mission for Mauroy on rural hustings

From Ian Murray, Rennes, June 7

With his heart and speeches full of hope M. Pierre Mauroy, the first Prime Minister, spent the first part of this French holiday weekend on the hustings of rural France.

It was the first trip he has made to the provinces since taking office—other than to his home town of Lille and he deliberately chose two of the areas which have long resented how much they felt left out of things by Paris, the Dordogne and Brittany.

His mission was threefold. First, of course, it was meant to pick up local voters. Second, it was meant to reassure the nation about how liberal the new Socialist rule was going to be. Third, it was to preach the gospel of what he claimed was the one really great reform his government would bring in—decentralization.

In the course of six speeches, on private gatherings and one press briefing held in five towns on a round trip of just over 1,000 miles he pressed his belief that provincial France was now mature enough to manage its own affairs without the big brothers in Paris watching over everything which every local authority sought to do.

The trip was crisscrossed in 28 hours, leaving him only five hours for sleep. His short hops from city to city aboard a sleek white government Mystere 20 executive jet were, according to an exhausted aide, the only times he had been able to work uninterrupted on his own schedule, taking office just over a fortnight ago.

When M. Mauroy's voice began to crack in mid-speech around one o'clock yesterday morning, the same tired aide explained that he had caught a cold since moving in to the draughty rooms of an hotel.

His speech grew and developed with the trip. It began with a few words in the village hall of Trélissac but the notes with which he was clearly unhappy. Only when he put them down and began speaking off his rather large cuff did he and the audience really warm to each other.

Every promise which had been made would be kept, he said, no more and certainly no less. There would be change but not disruption and there would be dialogue with everyone before everything happened.

Among all this reassurance came one first warning that everything would not be changed overnight by a few waves of a magic wand. It took a day to slow down and turn a super oil tanker, he said, and the French economy could not be turned quickly by a simple touch on the rudder.

And there were, he told this local audience in a region best known for its truffle-gathering

Wage curb agreed by Spanish unions

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, June 7

Spain's trade unions have agreed to limit national wage increases next year to between 9 and 11 per cent in return for a government promise to create 350,000 new jobs. The wage increases are well below current inflation rates.

The Government's promise on jobs should mean that by the end of next year the unemployment figure will have been kept below two million.

A tripartite employment pact between the unions, the employers' organizations and the Ministries of economics and labour was agreed late on Friday after three days of almost non-stop negotiations.

After ratification by the rank and file of the two main trade unions, the Socialist General Labour Union and the Communist Workers' Commission, the pact is expected to be formally signed on Tuesday.

The agreement is described as "without precedent" in Spain by Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, in an interview with the ABC newspaper. "It is often said that politicians are incapable of tackling our country's real problems. This agreement is proof to the contrary," he observed.

The Government has promised to offer by new jobs those posts lost as the world economic crisis continues to affect Spain. About 12 per cent of the country's labour force is now unemployed and more than half the unemployed are under 24.

The Government's basic motive in pushing for the pact was to do something to show the two million working class voters who supported it at the last general election that it is tackling the country's chief social problem.

If the pact holds, the Government reckons it will be able to face the elections again probably towards the end of next year.

For the unions, the promise on new jobs and improvements on unemployment benefits should help to counter the argument they are not doing anything for the unemployed.

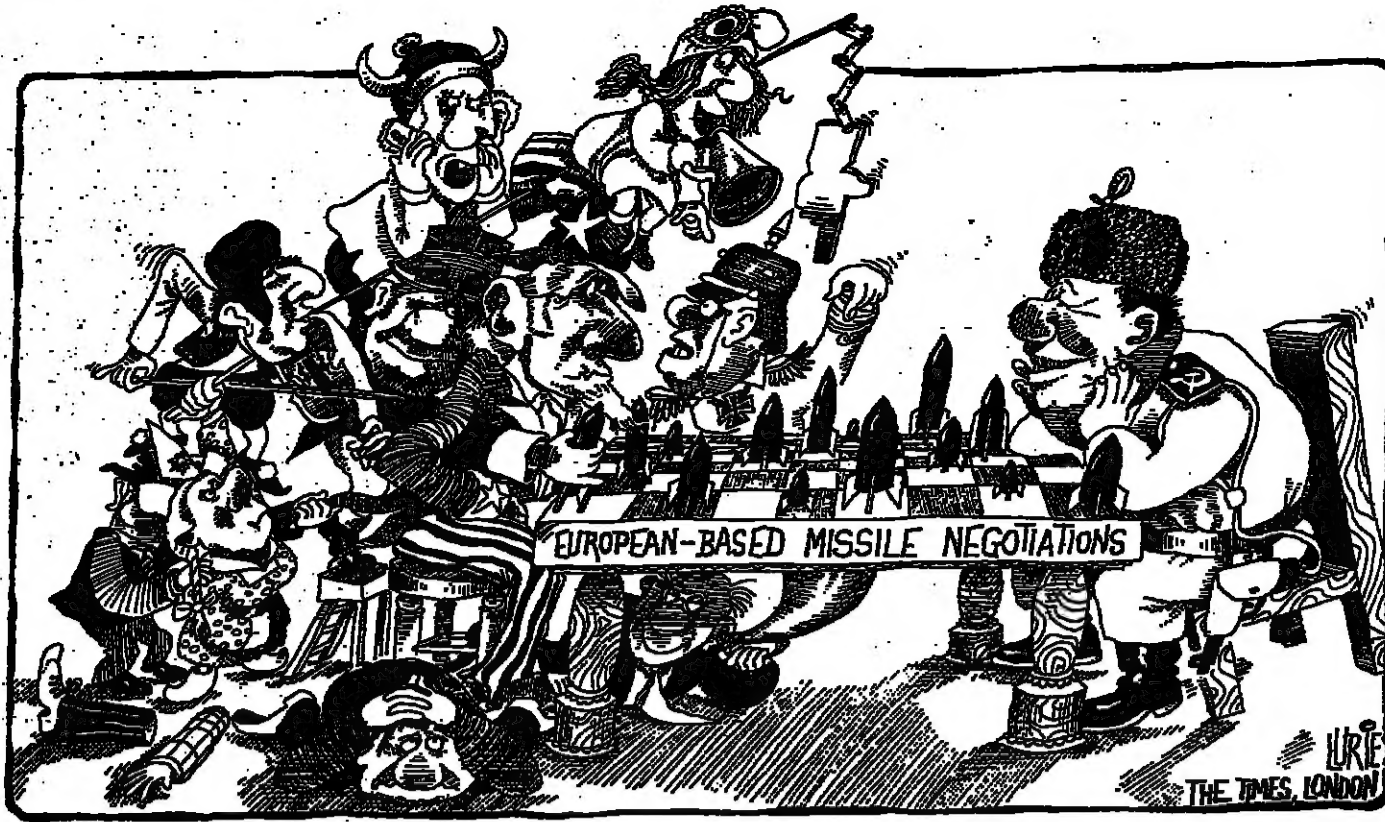
The Government has agreed to increase its contribution to the state social security system to a total of 350,000 pesetas (more than £1,840m) to permit a 1 per cent decrease in the employers' contributions.

Next year's budget will also include increased outlays of 150,000 pesetas for public works programmes.

But Señor Juan García, the Economics Minister, claimed the wages agreement and increased public investment ought to help to stimulate new jobs in the private sector, the chief negotiator for the confederation of employers' organizations expressed scepticism.

The need for wage realism by the unions was drummed home as the pact talks opened where the Bank of Spain issued figures revealing how real wages shot up here by 47 per cent between 1973 and 1978, compared to an 11 per cent average among other industrialized nations.

"The big increase in real wages has been the most important factor for generating unemployment," the governor of the Bank of Spain observed.



A rare interview with President Franjieh

Lebanon's loneliest leader awaits his revenge

From Robert Fisk, Zghorta, northern Lebanon, June 7

The first face you see when you enter the fiefdom of Suleiman Franjieh is that of his son, Tony, a handsome man with mischievous eyes holding in his arms a curly-haired baby girl.

His photograph is everywhere, on walls and shopfronts and on the trunks of the trees that stretch up the mountain lanes above Tripoli. And always there is another picture beside his, that of a beautiful young woman with her hair tied in a bow, looking askance at the camera as though slightly offended by the photographer's presence.

They were all butchered three years ago.

The gunman who broke into the family home first held Tony and his wife prisoner while they flew out the brains of their baby in front of them. Then they forced Tony to watch the murder of his young wife after which they dispatched Tony in a spasm of machinegunfire. And former President Suleiman Franjieh still wears a black tie in mourning.

That, the men of the Franjieh clan will not dress in black until the murders are avenged.

Asking President Franjieh how he feels now about the death of his political heir seems irrelevant and his old features stiffen at his son's name. "No comment," he says stiffly; but then he draws heavily on his cigarette, puffing on it through a large brown holder. He cannot quite resist demonstrating his hatred of Shaikh Pierre Gemayel and his son Amin, the Phalangist leaders whom he holds responsible for the murders.

"I will say only one thing. I will repeat the words said by a mother who lost her only child in the fighting at Samanie. This was said by her to Shaikh Pierre and to his son Amin. 'Shaikh Pierre,' she said, 'I wish you a long life so that you can see your children as I see my son today.'"

When you ask President Franjieh if he really means to use that last word 'see' in the present tense, he assures you that he does. The man who leads the Christian militia of northern Lebanon, the "Marada" and who counts himself a close personal friend of the Syrian President, is still seeking his revenge.

His cousins, Antoine and Joseph, sit beside his desk while he answers the question. His

President Sarkis of Lebanon to step down.

Any man with a minimum of patriotism and a sense of responsibility and a minimum of energy would do more for Lebanon than the current President," he said.

President Franjieh, the Lebanese retain their titles of head of state, admitted that he could not succeed Mr Sarkis if he resigned tomorrow. Lebanese law prevents a former President from running for election for six years after his previous term of office expires.

But Suleiman Franjieh clearly has no replacements in mind and his candidature next year seems an unspoken promise. Even the Syrians, it is said in Beirut, are growing tired of Mr Sarkis.

"What I ask from President Sarkis," Suleiman Franjieh said, "is a choice between two propositions. If he is convinced that the Syrian army in Lebanon is an army of occupation, then his first duty is to tell the Syrians to go back home.

"If he believes the opposite is true, then he must say so and tell the Syrians to get on with their job of maintaining order."

The Lebanese are waiting for President Sarkis's answer and they are asking themselves how two legitimate armies (the Syrian and the Lebanese) can fight against themselves on the same front line and within only a few hundred yards from the presidential palace in Beirut. How can a responsible statesman allow this to take place?

President Franjieh believes that during his occupancy of that palace outside Beirut, he succeeded in preventing Israeli expansion into Lebanon. The Phalange, he maintains, have become Israeli agents and he claimed that their military council in Beirut was now commanded by an Israeli army officer.

Suleiman Franjieh's antipathy towards the Israeli state extends further than politics: some might say it bordered on anti-Semitism.

He claimed with angry insistence that the Jewish falangists provided irrefutable proof of an anti-Christian pogrom by the Jews of Arabia that ended when the Jews put their victims in underground crematoria.

He seemed convinced that hardly a word of what he said would emerge in a Western newspaper undistorted by what he suspiciously called "Zionist pressure."

At one point he shuffled through his private papers to find the official Lebanese Government minutes of his meeting with Dr Kissinger at the Lebanese town of Rayak in 1974.

He produced a copy of his private statement to the American Secretary of State. It insisted upon the rights of Palestinians to return to Israel and emphasized the international status of Jerusalem as a religious capital.

But then it rambled off into a long account of Arab victories over European crusaders and of Arab guarantees of civil rights to Jews throughout history.

What Dr Kissinger made of all this was not disclosed.

President Franjieh prefers not to link his views with his friendship with the Assad family. His father was a close friend of President Assad's father and he remembers playing with Hafez al-Assad and his brother Rifaat when they were all six-year-olds.

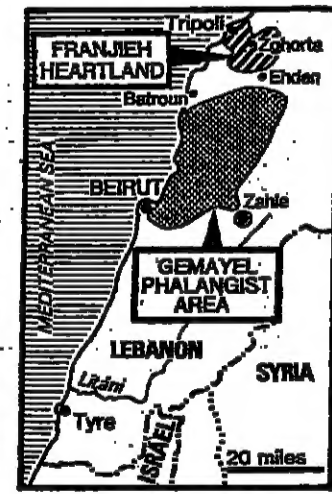
Outside, in the roads of Zghorta, the Syrian troops are members of the Special Forces, their security commanded by Rifaat Assad.

There is no doubt that President Franjieh's friends are, Nor of his own intentions.

The flag of the Marada carries a cedar tree surmounted by a large golden broadsword, the weapon with which the Maronites once threw their Ottoman oppressors from the mountains of the cedars above Tripoli.



President Franjieh before he fell from power.



French release separatists held in detention

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, June 7

In anticipation of a new law ending the jurisdiction of the Court of State Security, 31 people have been released from French prisons over the weekend. They include 10 Corsicans, nine members of the Basque separatist groups in overseas French territories, and five Basques.

These are all people who have been arrested for involvement in autonomist movements. In addition, 16 members of the anarchist "Direct Action" group have been released.

A law to abolish the Court of State Security, which has been strongly criticized in the past for its lack of normal legal rights for defendants, is one of the first measures proposed by President Mitterrand if the Socialist Party wins this month's legislative elections.

There are other indications of the thinking of the new Socialist regime. Visitors to the air show at Le Bourget were able to see the weaponry of fighter aircraft on display for the first time yesterday. It had all had to be removed by the overloaded on Thursday evening before President Mitterrand was able to agree to open the show.

Then it was brought back after the official opening ceremonies. Nevertheless, one of the most important French stands at the exhibition con-

African leaders meet

Nairobi, June 7.—The President of Sudan, Uganda and Zaïre ended a weekend meeting in Kinshasa after discussing security problems on their common borders, particularly those caused by the presence in Zaïre and Sudan of thousands of Ugandans who oppose President Obote (Charles Harrison writes).

US miners go back

Washington, June 7.—American miners have voted to end a 10-week strike which has paralysed coalfields in the east and Midwest. The United Mine Workers said last night that a ballot was running two to one in favour of a new contract negotiated with the bituminous coal industry.

It gives a rise of 37.5 per cent over 40 months, an average annual pay of underground miners, now about \$23,500 (\$33,000), will rise to nearly \$33,000 by the third year.

SWEDISH 'COUP' CALL-UP

Stockholm, June 7.—Three hundred Swedes just released from military service received an official letter yesterday urging them to return to duty to crush a coup.

Some of them set out for their camp at Sundsvall in central Sweden. Others, puzzled by the news media's silence on the coup, telephoned to find out what was happening.

The explanation was relatively simple. Letters recalling soldiers on leave are always prepared for a variety of developments—the outbreak of war, for example. When the service man completes his period of duty, the letters are destroyed.

An officer at Sundsvall who was carrying out that final chore for recently released group of soldiers, left the "return-in-case-of-coup" letters on his desk. A well-meaning soldier thought that they were to be posted and sent them off.—Agency France-Press.

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Josette Bauer after her arrival in Geneva yesterday.

Longest extradition fight ends

From Our Correspondent, Geneva, June 7

The longest extradition delay on record ended today with the arrival from New York of a Swiss woman whose extradition was first demanded by Switzerland in December, 1967.

Mrs Josette Bauer, aged 45, returned under police escort to complete an eight-year sentence passed on her in 1961 by a Geneva court for complicity in her father's murder. She escaped from a prison hospital in 1964 and reached the United States.

Four years later she was sentenced in Virginia to seven years on a drug-smuggling charge. She escaped the following year, and lived under an assumed name until she was re-arrested in 1972. Her sentence in America was reduced when she provided information about people running a heroin ring, and the authorities also gave an assurance that they would do their utmost to prevent her extradition.

The bush fighters and most of their weapons are gone from Entumbane, along with thousands of other former guerrillas who have been disarmed and are awaiting training in the national army.

In the western townships tensions have eased and the fervent desire of the majority whose lives have twice been disrupted by factional clashes since independence, is for peace.

In the wake of the two rounds of fighting local elections here were twice postponed and as a

Orderly election held as Zimbabwe violence recedes

From Stephen Taylor, Bulawayo, June 7

Just four months ago, on the dusty road that runs west from the city centre here, national army troops positioned at a roadblock overlooking the residential area, poured round after round of mortar fire into the township of Entumbane.

This weekend, as the same road is thronged with pedestrians on their way to the polls to elect Bulawayo's first black majority city council, the most perilous days in Zimbabwe's short history seemed far in the past.

A football match was in progress on a field near the spot from which in February a young captain ordered his forces into action against dissident former guerrillas.

And in Entumbane itself, as men gathered at beerhalls and women hung out their washing, the only signs that the township had recently been the scene of bloody fighting were the occasional patches of repair work to the roofs of township shanties.

The danger that February's clashes between former guerrillas supporting the ruling Zanu (PF) party of Mr Robert Mugabe and the Patriotic Front of Mr Joshua Nkomo would lead to a wider civil conflict threatening Zimbabwe's stability has passed.

These talks have been on the initiative of Zanu (PF), which sees such a move as the platform for the creation of a one-party state after the clauses in the Lancaster House constitution guaranteeing sectional representation have lapsed.

But Mr Nkomo has said a merger is not feasible in the foreseeable future and the result of the present election is likely only to emphasize the polarization of Zimbabwe's politics, with Mr Nkomo controlling the west and Mr Mugabe the north and east.

IAN SMITH PARTY GETS NEW NAME

Bulawayo, June 7

The Rhodesian Front party agreed this weekend to change its name, but not its initials.

Two thirds of the delegates at the annual congress finally agreed that the name should be changed to the Republics Front (RF). Other names suggested include the Zimbabwe Front, the Reconciliation Front and the Republican Front of Zimbabwe.

Mr Ian Smith, the leader of the party and former Prime Minister, said that to have retained the old name would have been an anachronism in present-day Zimbabwe. As his party had declared the country a republic, "We could claim to be the first republicans."

"We have done more for this country than any other party, but now the name Rhodesia no longer exists."

The congress had agreed to support the amendment of Mr Robert Mugabe when it thought cooperation was due. Mr Smith said. The principles and policies of the RF were unchanged and it would oppose constructively legislation which it believed was against those interests.

Mr Raymond Le Goy

In a report from Brussels on May 2 concerning senior staff at the European Economic Commission's headquarters, reference was made to Mr Raymond Le Goy, former Director-General for Transport.

Mr Le Goy retired from the Commission on May 1 this year on his own initiative and his having had no connexion with the departures of staff referred to. We are not disposed of any misunderstanding which may have arisen from our report.

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Racing

Bikala and Gorli make French Derby rivals look moderate

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, June 7

The favourites were well beaten in the Prix du Club (French Derby) at Chantilly this afternoon when Bikala a 17-1 outsider ridden by an apprentice, Serge Gorli, took the French classic by four lengths. The Aga Khan's Akard finished second with a 30-1 chance. Cup of Dunlop, the mount of the Hongkong-based Gary Moore, 21 lengths away, third.

For Eddery, dead-headed for seventh place on the English trained Recitation, some eight lengths behind the winner. One can only conclude from this result that this season's three-year-old colts in France are of little account. Lester Pigott rode The Wonder into 10th place, but the colt pulled up lame.

Patrick-Louis Blancane, who was celebrating his 29th birthday today, trained the winner, Bikala. He will now send Bikala to tackle the Epsom Derby winner, Shergar, in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot in July.

Gorli, aged 18, with 27 wins this season is in fifth position in the French jockey's championship. He held Bikala in second position until the postmarker Magnus, until the final turn and soon after built up an unassailable three-length lead. Yves Saint-Martin came fourth on the pack on Akard, but he never had a chance with the winner.

Bikala had finished nearly five

Blue Wind's win lets in breath of bad air

Racing Correspondent
By Michael Phillips

Blue Wind's victory in the Oaks at Epsom on Saturday was arguably the least popular result of that particular classic since Violette won it 16 years ago and, ironically, Lester Pigott was involved in both cases. Nineteen sixty-six was the year in which he severed his long and hitherto successful association with Sir Noel Morrice. It came to a head when he rode Valois for Vincent O'Brien in the Oaks instead of Valoria for the stable by which he was retained at the time.

Valois received a cool reception and so did Blue Wind on Saturday because few approved of the decision to ride the mare. Blue Wind, the filly's regular rider and the jockey retained by the stable concerned, with Pigott, no matter how great a jockey Pigott may be on occasions like these. That switch of allegiance denied Swinburn, aged 44, not simply the chance to win the Oaks only four days after his 15-year-old son had won the Derby. That would have been a family double which would have brought joy to the hearts of many, but early sentience of a little part in racing these days.

What left an even sourer taste in the mouth was the refusal of the jockey to take responsibility for the decision. At least Guy Reed was quite open about his motives for putting Pigott up on Shotgun in the Derby instead of relying on the regular rider, Jimmy Blunsdale. On Saturday neither Blunsdale, nor Swinburn, nor their trainer, Dermot Weld, would come out into the open.

I have no comment to make on the riding, arrangements, I was in America, would say, when approached on the same subject. I don't want to talk about that either.

Sadly, the only person to come out of this whole affair well was the jockey himself, Lester Pigott. He was 10 days earlier that he would not be riding Blue Wind. Swinburn maintained a dignified silence.

As for Pigott, he, needless to say, rode his usual mastery race, and at least he had the grace to acknowledge afterwards that Swinburn had done well. He said the filly should be ridden. Until he got the leg up on Blue Wind in the paddock he had not even seen the mare. He said he was a 25-year-old jockey and he was now within range of establishing or bearing the name of Frank Buckle of 27 classic wins.

Bred and raised on the Abbey Lodge Stud in County Dublin Blue

Golf

English are omitted from British team

By John Hennessy
Gold Correspondent

A British Isles women's golf team without an English representative would have been unthinkable not so long ago, but it became a fact on Saturday. The selection committee, a team for the 1981 British Isles Trophy match against the continent in Madrid in September that comprised five players from Scotland, three from Ireland and one from Wales.

It was inevitable after a dismal performance in the British Amateur championship last week at the Caversham Club, County Down, where the English performance, by only one player, was to reach the last 16. No one could remember a previous occasion when the British Isles team was drawn exclusively from Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

Relle Robertson is recalled to the colours after a lapse of 10 years, unusually so, in view of her performance at Conway, where she beat a fellow Scot, Wilma Robertson, in the final of a 36-hole final to become, at 45, the oldest winner of the title. In the conditions of the final, Robertson played superbly to negotiate the first 13 holes only two over par. She then pulled up to leave 20 holes to go and needed only a half for the match and the championship. But she now lived through a nightmare at the wind deposited her ball in the most inhospitable corner, and when a long putt was made, she was 10 feet from the hole. She was 10 feet from the hole. She was 10 feet from the hole.

Robertson, less than half her opponent's age, had better of the 19th, but Mrs Robertson at last stopped the rot with a 14th pulled up to leave 20 holes to go and needed only a half for the match and the championship. But she now lived through a nightmare at the wind deposited her ball in the most inhospitable corner, and when a long putt was made, she was 10 feet from the hole. She was 10 feet from the hole. She was 10 feet from the hole.

Missed putt by Faldo helps Lyle survive

By Peter Ryde

Sandy Lyle won his second tournament in the space of four weeks when he compiled a final round of 71 in the £50,000 Lawrence Batley International on the £425-yard Bingley Stives course yesterday. Lyle, who went into the last day with a three-stroke lead finished with a four under par winning aggregate of 280 to collect the £10,000 first prize. Nick Faldo, who won the PGA championship two weeks ago, took second place two strokes back with a 72. Lyle, in spite of being six strokes behind Faldo, survived a rival standing on the seventh tee still had to survive the special pressures which come with winning a tournament.

This was because his advantage had been somewhat spectacularly diminished to a mere one stroke by the time he walked off the 13th green. Such dramatic swings are not uncommon in golf but what came as a surprise was the manner in which Lyle was struggling to keep the ball in play.

From the moment he under-clubbed when faced with a shot of no more than 140 yards to the green at 14th (147 yards) which ruined his high hopes of a birdie there, Lyle became a little tense. He hit a bad drive into the purple to drop a stroke and when he missed the green with his second shot of 150 yards at the 13th, it was apparent he was under pressure.

There were, although in many ways Lyle was fortunate in not knowing this, was being strengthened by Faldo. He had missed the green with his second shot of 150 yards at the 13th, it was apparent he was under pressure.

Frenchman with taste for British greens

By Peter Ryde

Philippe Plouffe would not at the beginning of last week have been given, even by his competitors, more than an outside chance of becoming the first Continental to win the Amateur championship. Yet by the time he had reached the final, having disposed of English international Debbie and Lewis, it was clear that the inspired mood in which he found himself on the greens would not easily be dispelled.

Against Hirsch, whom he beat by the score of two, he had three giant putts in the 60-foot range. With the help of mistakes from his opponent, this transformed his situation from one of being a five up at lunch if Hirsch had not pitched dead for a birdie at the 18th.

United States usually pay us the courtesy of including any American winner of the British Amateur in their Walker Cup side. They may not extend that courtesy to a Frenchman, but they have never reduced a six up lead to three. It looked like becoming two, but a sure strategy claim of nerves Plouffe putted nine feet short up the slope of the 12th in the afternoon, but his putter immediately corrected his mistake. Plouffe was one under par for 34 holes.

He is French but he is an Anglophile. He has not said so, but he has played some golf in Britain at every level, twice finishing runner-up in the young men's championship. Sure sign of a good putter, he likes fast greens, faster at least than the French ones, and he has far off days of Ken Bowfield.

Plouffe thinks that young French golfers should come over here in groups to improve their technique. He has a good understanding of the game, and he is a very good player. He is a very good player.

McAlmont's final protest

By Michael Phillips

Irish racing came to new depths yesterday when it became known that Major Victor McAlmont, one of the most respected figures in the turf, had resigned from the Turf Club of which he has been a member for 25 years. He resigned in protest against the decision of the Irish 2,000 Guineas being awarded to the Irish 2,000 Guineas on appeal.

Like virtually everyone who has seen the camera patrol film of the race taken from the Grand Stand, McAlmont is clearly aghast at the decision of the stewards of the Turf Club to reverse the ruling of the local stewards at the Curragh, of which he was one. But in his case it goes deeper than that. He clearly regards their decision, taken during the seven-hour hearing in Dublin 10 days ago as a slap in the face.

"When my authority is undermined like that there is no point in making myself available ever again to act as a steward at an

Valentine disputes lead

By John Watson

Tommy Valentine birdied the final hole to win the £10,000 prize in the third round of the £300,000 Atlanta tournament. Valentine and Pete Scott tied on 10 under par at 205, followed by Comer and Tom Watson who birdied the final two holes for a 58. Morley was on 206, followed by Nicklas, Floyd and Levi on 209.

Valentine, who led Floyd by two strokes when the day started, had three over-par pars in the front nine but came back with a three under-par 33 on his final nine holes. His birdie at the 18th came after chipping to within eight feet and holing the putt. Pete played a solid round with three birdies.

Valentine's round was a 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Triple Crown failure

New York, June 7.—Summing, starting at 7-1, won the Belmont Stakes in a driving finish to foil Pleasant Colony's attempt to become the 12th United States Triple Crown winner. Pleasant Colony, winner of the Kentucky Derby and Preakness Stakes, loomed up on the outside of long-time leader Summing as the field swung into the stretch, but he was overtaken by Pleasant Colony a furlong and a half away, third.

Chantilly results

PRINCE DE GALLES (Group 1): 3-9-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.

Warwick

1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.

Haydock Park

1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.

Catterick

1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.

Esom results

1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.

Leicester programme

2.15 WOLFEY MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o c and f, £1,306: 5f)
1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.

Lingfield programme

2.30 FERRENDONS STAKES (Div 1: 3-y-o Maidens: £1,415: 7f 140yds)
1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.

Horse show

Liquid Diamond in the rain

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris
Robert Smith, Graham Fletcher, and Malcolm Fry all qualified a pair of horses for the £10,000 prize in the Liquid Diamond, the 1981 Royal Bath and West Show, at Shepton Mallet on Saturday, but it was the youngest of these three stalwart Yorkshiremen who consolidated his advantage.

Torrenial rain accompanied the closing stages of this £25,000 competition, which incorporated the Somerset area international trial, and qualified the winner to jump for the King George V Cup at the Royal International Horse Show at Wembley, but neither the conditions nor the final fence standing at 5 ft 4 in daunted the contestants, and he found it within their compass.

Fletcher set the target on Freachman, whose second clear round was achieved in 44.8 sec. Then Fry on Charles Fox cut the time to 43.5 sec, a time identical to that of young Smith on the 10-year-old gelding, and knocked up 25 faults as well. On his second ride, the grey Liquid Diamond, Robert's good horse, he went the shortest way on this handy old reprobate to win in 40.8 sec, and Nick Shelton on Everest 12, a 12-year-old gelding, followed in 42.2 sec. Fry on Charles Fox, a 12-year-old gelding, followed in 42.2 sec.

For the record

Athletics

BRATISLAVA: International meeting: 100m: 11.2 sec (Slovakia); 200m: 23.2 sec (Slovakia); 400m: 50.2 sec (Slovakia); 800m: 1:58.2 (Slovakia); 1600m: 4:12.2 (Slovakia); 3200m: 8:24.2 (Slovakia); 6400m: 16:48.2 (Slovakia); 12800m: 33:36.2 (Slovakia); 25600m: 67:12.2 (Slovakia); 51200m: 134:24.2 (Slovakia); 102400m: 268:48.2 (Slovakia); 204800m: 537:36.2 (Slovakia); 409600m: 1075:12.2 (Slovakia); 819200m: 2150:24.2 (Slovakia); 1638400m: 4300:48.2 (Slovakia); 3276800m: 8601:36.2 (Slovakia); 6553600m: 17203:12.2 (Slovakia); 13107200m: 34406:24.2 (Slovakia); 26214400m: 68812:48.2 (Slovakia); 52428800m: 137625:36.2 (Slovakia); 104857600m: 275251:12.2 (Slovakia); 209715200m: 550502:24.2 (Slovakia); 419430400m: 1101004:48.2 (Slovakia); 838860800m: 2202009:36.2 (Slovakia); 1677721600m: 4404019:12.2 (Slovakia); 3355443200m: 8808038:24.2 (Slovakia); 6710886400m: 17616076:48.2 (Slovakia); 13421772800m: 35232152:36.2 (Slovakia); 26843545600m: 70464304:12.2 (Slovakia); 53687091200m: 140928608:24.2 (Slovakia); 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The two seconds that changed my life with Ronnie, by Mrs Nancy Reagan

In her first major interview since the attempt on the President's life, America's First Lady talks candidly about life in the White House now, her treatment by the Press, women in government and the assassination attempt.

Question. Mrs Reagan, the President has been quoted as saying that since the attempt on his life, he has come to feel "belongs to the Lord". How has the attack affected your own philosophy or goals?

Answer. The statement you quoted was made to Cardinal Cooke of New York, who came to see us on Good Friday, and Ronnie hadn't been home from the hospital very long. Cardinal Cooke said: "God was really sitting on your shoulder that day." And Ronnie said: "Yes, he was. I've done a lot of thinking about that, and I've come to a decision."

And Cardinal Cooke said: "What is that?" and Ronnie said: "I've decided that what ever days are left to me, they're his."

Q. It's obvious that this deeply touched you also.

A. Yes, your priorities are quickly rearranged, and you realize, more than ever, that your whole life can change in two seconds, which was the amount of time the attack took.

Q. Have you talked to the President about how much mingling with the public he should do—or not do—in the future?

A. No. It is his decision. I'm sure he'll continue to go out in public. But there probably will be more precautions taken. For instance, his schedule will not be published in advance, publishing that kind of information was just asking for something to happen.

Q. Should he always wear a protective vest, as he did when he visited the University of Notre Dame recently?

A. Well, that's up to the security people.

Q. Has the attack affected your attitude towards gun control in any way? The President's opposition remains quite clear.

A. I agree with him. The man was breaking the law to begin with, and I don't see how putting one law on top of another law on top of another law is going to do anything. It seems to me that we should strongly enforce the laws we have, which I don't think we're doing.

Q. How will the President's injury affect the President's workload?

A. Ronnie is easing back into it. But in the future he'll be doing as much as he has always done. Of course, all wives feel that their husbands are overworked.

Q. Do you and your husband discuss policy questions?

A. Sometimes we do, sometimes not. If he comes home and he's tired and doesn't want to discuss issues or politics, we



Mrs Reagan: "The No. 1 duty is my husband. After that, my concern is the White House..."

don't. Sometimes he does want to talk. We discuss politics and

realize, more than ever, that your whole life can change in two seconds, which was the amount of time the attack took.

Q. Do you disagree much?

A. No, we may disagree on how to approach a problem, but we really don't disagree on the fundamental issues.

Q. It has been reported that you occasionally have been involved in your husband's decisions on personnel matters, is that true?

A. No, I certainly don't tell him whom to hire or whom not to hire. He might ask my opinion of somebody, and I give it. Maybe it's a formal invitation or something, but sometimes I think maybe I'm a bit more attuned to who might be good or loyal or whatever.

Q. Mrs Reagan, some of your friends have criticized the press because they felt the press has been unfair to you from time to time. What is your own feel-

ing about the coverage you have received as First Lady?

A. I think it has been a process of getting to know each other. What bothers me is when real inaccuracies are published that nobody has ever asked about to check the facts. Once it's printed, then it just keeps being repeated and becomes "fact".

Q. Could you give us an example of two or an inaccurate fact that has been repeatedly circulated?

A. Yes, I never asked the Carter to move out of the White House. I never wanted a wall torn down in the Lincoln Room—that kind of thing.

Q. You have been described as particularly sensitive to criticism of your husband. Are you less so now that he and you have been in political life for some time?

A. I don't think you ever really become used to it. I guess you become less surprised by it. Maybe that's a better way to put it. I'm not as surprised as I was. But that doesn't mean that it doesn't hurt.

Q. Women's groups have claimed that the Administration is not appointing enough women to important jobs. Are you satisfied with progress on this?

A. I thought you might ask that, so I have the figures right here. The President has appointed 21 women to major posts, there are four more undergoing clearances and 13 more under

active consideration. You pick people for a job according to their qualifications. No matter what their sex, it is how well they can do the job. And I think that's what women want. They just want to have an equal shot at it.

Q. Aren't there many well-qualified women?

A. Oh, of course there are. Somebody said to me once in Sacramento: "Why were there not more women in the legislature in Sacramento?" Well, if they don't run they can't be there. You can't have any control over that; that's up to the people.

Q. You don't feel that it is incumbent upon business or government to make an extra effort to find women to work with them?

A. You can make an extra effort. But in the end, your decision should be based on who best can do the job. I support the search for women of quality in government. I just think that the final criterion should be: whoever can do the job best should get the job.

Q. One of the things you've expressed an interest in doing as First Lady is to help call attention to the problem of drug and alcohol abuse among youth. Just how do you intend to do this?

A. I feel very, very strongly about this and had a meeting this morning about it. I've met with people from many fields. I want to get everybody's advice before I decide what I will do. Parson must become more involved than they have been, must be willing to give the time to it, know where their children are and whom their children are seeing, and be aware of changes in their children.

Q. You have voiced a lot of concern about the weakening of the family in the United States. What can be done to strengthen it?

A. Somehow, we've all grown very independent and apart from each other, and there isn't the same closeness there as there once was. The backbone of our country. Once you start to weaken that, you weaken the country. Your child is your responsibility. You can't turn that responsibility to the government, the police, the schools or anybody else. You've got to lead that child. It's nice to say "yes" but sometimes you have to say "no". There may be a period where you may lose your child, but the alternative is more frightening.

Q. Each First Lady has had her own approach to her duties. What do you see as your role?

A. The number one duty is my husband. After that, my concern is the White House itself, making it the people's house.

Q. Which of your official duties pleases you most?

A. I think being with people, welcoming them to the White House, making them feel that it is their house. And I'm pleased by the realization that I'm in a position to be able, maybe, to help to promote some causes and programmes I feel strongly about.

Q. Is there anything that surprised you about the role of First Lady?

A. Just that I'm much busier than I thought I'd be. I didn't

realize that it was as much of a job as it is. I don't think there is such a thing as an average day. I'm running all day long, and, suddenly, it's 11 o'clock at night and I don't know where the time has gone.

Q. With all the Secret Service agents and the other people who surround you in the White House, do you have a feeling of being cooped up?

A. I think all first families have felt that. That's why we like to go to Camp David, out in the country, which we like. We're used to a ranch.

Q. Is the redecoration of the White House family quarters turning out the way you expected?

A. It is turning out wonderfully. I got a lot of pieces of strange things that should have been sitting in storage.

Q. Yet there has been criticism that you're adding to the luxury of the White House while the President is asking for a budget that will cut back on the poor.

A. I feel very, very strongly about this and had a meeting this morning about it. I've met with people from many fields. I want to get everybody's advice before I decide what I will do. Parson must become more involved than they have been, must be willing to give the time to it, know where their children are and whom their children are seeing, and be aware of changes in their children.

Q. You have voiced a lot of concern about the weakening of the family in the United States. What can be done to strengthen it?

A. Somehow, we've all grown very independent and apart from each other, and there isn't the same closeness there as there once was. The backbone of our country. Once you start to weaken that, you weaken the country. Your child is your responsibility. You can't turn that responsibility to the government, the police, the schools or anybody else. You've got to lead that child. It's nice to say "yes" but sometimes you have to say "no". There may be a period where you may lose your child, but the alternative is more frightening.

Q. Each First Lady has had her own approach to her duties. What do you see as your role?

A. The number one duty is my husband. After that, my concern is the White House itself, making it the people's house.

Q. Which of your official duties pleases you most?

A. I think being with people, welcoming them to the White House, making them feel that it is their house. And I'm pleased by the realization that I'm in a position to be able, maybe, to help to promote some causes and programmes I feel strongly about.

Q. Is there anything that surprised you about the role of First Lady?

A. Just that I'm much busier than I thought I'd be. I didn't

When my husband is criticized: "I'm not as surprised as I used to be—but that doesn't mean it doesn't hurt."

A. We are not doing anything for ourselves. They keep talking about our redecoration of the White House. But the Yellow Oval Room, for instance, on the second floor, is where you take state visitors. The Queen's Bedroom is up there, the Lincoln Bedroom is up there; those are hardly private quarters.

The money for the project was sent in by private citizens who wanted to help the White House. It was all voluntary. They always talk about the big money sent in, but there were an awful lot of small contributions—two dollars, five dollars, ten dollars. I think those people should be given some credit.

Q. How much was collected?

A. We got about \$800,000. And then we had to say "that's all" because they were still sending in money. With that amount, we can do more than we planned. We can do the marble on the first floor, which badly needs work. Perhaps we can get some new china, which is sorely needed. None has been bought since the Johnson Administration.

Q. On a fashion note: you very often wear red clothes—in fact, a staff member of the White House guessed that you wear red as much as 75 per cent of the time. Is that colour your choice, or is it something your husband likes?

A. Mine.

Q. It's your favourite colour?

A. I love red.

Q. Can we assume that the President also likes the colour?

A. Well, I certainly hope he does. We're all in big trouble if he doesn't.

© New York Times News Service

New York: a severe case of burnout

Do you arrive at the office ever late in the mornings and leave on the dot of going-home time? Alternatively, do you spend longer and longer at work and get less and less done?

Does going into the office make you feel ill? Do you make your colleagues get on with the job? Do you expect your spouse to have a drink ready when you get home and—home—tasty with him or her if it is not?

If all or some of those apply, you may be a pioneer British victim of burnout, America's version of the "burnout" syndrome.

Between a third and a half of the executives in the United States are burned out, according to Dr Sidney Lecker, a New York-based organization specializing in preventing and alleviating the condition. They are felled most of them, by the pitiless pace of American commerce.

Burnout as a physical condition is so new that it does not even appear in the Oxford American dictionary, published last year. Yet it is overwhelming America's decision-making classes to the extent that it is hard to pick up a copy of a magazine that does not contain an article warning us that we are all about to suffer from it, if we do not already.

It affects people in positions of responsibility, especially women who have to manage a household as well as a job. It is thus often known as executive burnout. Teacher burnout is a common variation.

How else do you know if you have it? With rapidity, I put the question to Dr Lecker.

"Generally, a person develops almost a mental allergy to work," he replied. "They just don't feel like going into the office any more. They lose all interest. Work becomes repulsive and sometimes they develop physical symptoms."

"At that stage it's almost too late to do anything about it. That burnout. That's almost the point of no return."

Likely there are early symptoms which warn the knowing, giving them a chance to take evasive action.

"It might start with a general sense of discomfort," Dr Lecker said. "You feel tired of

City executives struggling to stay at the top are falling victim to a new affliction. Michael Leapman explains

going to the office and you lose enthusiasm. You get feelings of anxiety and dread. You might feel gastro-intestinal symptoms, what we call the irritable bowel syndrome. You urinate more frequently."

Any physical condition which has no organic explanation is probably a sign of burnout, he added. It could be palpitations, shortness of breath, cold and clammy hands or skin rashes.

"I had a marketing director in here this morning," he went on. "Fanny. She had a very dry skin, dermatitis. It was conspicuously a burnout symptom."

"She had marital problems. She'd just taken a new job with increased responsibilities and an increased work load. There were very few satisfactions all round."

She had trouble coping. She had mild depression—she wasn't happy, and had enthusiasm for anything. She became fearful and didn't know why. She was very tense and overworked."

Dr Lecker's technique involves training such patients to relax physically, using a bio-feedback machine which tells them, with bleeps and visual signals, just how relaxed they are becoming.

"She doesn't allocate her human energy very well," he said. "We have to teach her to conserve energy so that she has enough to go around."

A male chief executive was another recent visitor to Dr Lecker's cosy consulting room on the fashionable Upper East Side of New York. "I plain and simply can't stand it," he told him.

"I can't be in my office or speak to a client. I cancel appointments. I avoid responsibilities. I can't run the company any more."

Walkies, anyone?

Often, Dr Lecker says, actions taken to even a complex change of life simply make it worse. Colleagues tell sufferers to take a couple of weeks off to go away on holiday. When they return the symptoms have intensified.

"It's the accumulation of stress over a long period of time," he said. "They just can't stand the idea of going back after their break."

Spending more time in the office signifies an attempt by the victim to cure himself, the "workaholic solution". It does no good because he finds he is achieving less, and the condition worsens.

Dr Lecker recommends radical solutions, even a complete change of life. Short of that, sufferers should "redefine not just the job but the whole lifestyle". He asks them to change the way they pace themselves, to alter their responsibilities, to change the way they delegate functions.

He spends much time advising officials from top companies how to structure their operation to minimize stress on their executives and workers.

"People should treat themselves like valuable technology," he said. "These companies would never buy a million-dollar computer without a service contract for preventive maintenance."

"Yet we have people, who are more valuable than computers, and we don't do anything other than an annual medical examination, and that's not enough to prevent burnout."

So what do we do to be saved? "Don't jump out of the starting blocks like a sprinter," says Dr Lecker. "Wake up an hour early and do some exercises. Have a nice leisurely breakfast. Don't leave the house so late you have to sprint for the train."

"Wind up slowly, instead of being launched like a rocket. And instead of a business lunch, take a walk for an hour, or at least 15 minutes."

And what happens to those who are already burned out? "They leave their jobs, in terrible shape. I know a couple of former senior executives who are working as apartment superintendents. Some become alcoholics. Some have heart attacks."

Walkies, anyone?



"How would this company run, Mr Taylor, without you as our fossil fuel?"

Public and Educational Appointments

Royal Military College of Science

DEAN

A Dean of high academic and professional standing is required for the Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, on the retirement of July 1982 of Dr F. J. M. Farley FRSc.

The Dean leads the academic, research and ancillary scientific staff numbering over 200 (including 21 of professional status).

Applications are invited from scientists or engineers who have successfully led a scientific or engineering faculty in a university or have equivalent experience.

Salary £21,935.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 10 July 1981) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Ministry of Defence Please quote reference: S/5573/1

University of London

CLERK MAXWELL CHAIR OF THEORETICAL PHYSICS TENABLE AT KING'S COLLEGE LONDON

The Senate invite applications for the Clerk Maxwell Chair of Theoretical Physics, which is tenable at King's College London. The holder of the Chair should be a senior physicist of international standing, and should be able to give lectures and supervise research in theoretical physics. The holder of the Chair should also be able to give lectures and supervise research in theoretical physics. The holder of the Chair should also be able to give lectures and supervise research in theoretical physics.

University of London

CHAIR OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AT THE LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

The Senate invite applications for the Chair of Occupational Health at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The holder of the Chair should be a senior public health specialist, and should be able to give lectures and supervise research in occupational health. The holder of the Chair should also be able to give lectures and supervise research in occupational health.

University of Hull

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The Department is engaged in research in the field of condensed matter physics. Applications are invited for post-doctoral research fellowships. The holder of the fellowship should be a physicist of international standing, and should be able to give lectures and supervise research in condensed matter physics. The holder of the fellowship should also be able to give lectures and supervise research in condensed matter physics.

University of Hull

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University of Cambridge

DEPARTMENT OF LAND ECONOMY

TWO RESEARCH OFFICERS

The Department is engaged in research in the field of land economics. Applications are invited for research officer positions. The holder of the position should be a land economist of international standing, and should be able to give lectures and supervise research in land economics. The holder of the position should also be able to give lectures and supervise research in land economics.

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UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA

Norwich

Applications are invited for the newly created

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In the School of Mathematics and Physics, established as a result of a generous endowment by Anglia Television, the University intends to appoint an engineer or scientist to lead a team to develop a new television technology. The holder of the Chair should be a television engineer of international standing, and should be able to give lectures and supervise research in television technology. The holder of the Chair should also be able to give lectures and supervise research in television technology.

City of London

Polytechnic

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

LECTURER IN SENIOR LECTURER IN COMPUTING

Applications are invited from graduates in Mathematics and Statistics for the post of Senior Lecturer in Computing. The holder of the post should be a computing specialist of international standing, and should be able to give lectures and supervise research in computing. The holder of the post should also be able to give lectures and supervise research in computing.

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Leading North Surrey (day) prep. school seeks first class mathematician for September. Public School scholarship teaching of high prior required.

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City of London

Weekend concerts in London

Rare Handel without a single false note

Deborah

Queen Elizabeth Hall

The tale of Deborah, Jael and Sisera is not among the more attractive of the Bible. But stories like this (Judith and Holofernes, for example) seem to have appealed to the eighteenth century. Handel's setting of 1733 was reasonably successful at the time, but more than, say, *Saul* or *Belshazzar*, nowadays it is an extreme rarity — only one performance, and that private, is recorded in London this century. It deserves better. Dismissed in the standard work on Handel's dramatic oratorios as a failure, it turns out to be, if that, certainly a glorious one. It is easy to complain that around two-thirds of it is transcribed from earlier music; but it is critically naive to suppose that a piece written for one context may not serve another equally aptly. At its cruelest, the oratorio is permissible to be like another, and so may a D major trumpet-and-drums chorus of thanks to God. Going further, so may a chorus of mourning in arias of derision. Musical expression, anyway, is unproblematic. At any rate, nothing in *Deborah* strikes a false note, and the inclusion of fine pieces (some substantially altered) from such sources as the Chandos anthems and the Brockes Passion by no means lessens the work. Indeed its noblest scene, a conflict between the Canaanite priests, who apply unsuccessfully for Baal, and those of the Israelites, who call on Jehovah, is largely

derived from other works: as usual the pagans have hedonistic, dancing music, the Israelites, solemn, minor-key counterpoint and block choral writing. The characterization of nations is more interesting here than that of individuals.

In one of his own performances, Handel used almost a hundred musicians, of whom only 25 were singers. (A contemporary called it "excessive noise".) On Saturday there were some 50 singers and 20 players. They used modern instruments (and modern voices), but there is food for thought here. To modern ears, the balance was not satisfactory, and the large chorus seemed about right with so much music in eight parts. And it was excellently sung under the capable Ian Watson by the Collegium Musicum of London, whose decisive, confident attack and clear lines ensured reasonable audibility of the counterpoint.

Wendy Earhorne in the title role had the biggest share of the solo music, and sang it brightly and pointedly, if rather intensely and with more vibrato than is compatible with stylishness. Christopher Robson, not always ideally even, produced commanding counterpoint singing in his display aria. Christopher Gifford's near perfect service of the music was not imaginatively, for Sisera, like John Hancock's firm, clear bass for Abimelech; Philip Dames Longworth sang, with warmth, such of Jael's music as was not cut.

Stanley Sadie

Gustav Leonhardt

Christ Church, Spitalfields

Looking for all the world like a demure family solicitor, Gustav Leonhardt, making a rare appearance in this city, has proved exactly what he is held in such esteem in his impressive recital of harpsichord music by J. S. Bach on Friday, the penultimate evening of the Spitalfields Festival. Historical correctness may be the springboard for his technical approach, yet here the musical results were anything but academic.

With the "Capriccio on the Departure of a Beloved Brother", written when the composer was only 19, Mr Leonhardt, revealing in the delightfully described poignancy of a youth's sadness, instantly established his instinctive musicianship, holding back this small feature and urging that one on, so that everything possible was wrung from each appearance. His deliberately emotive spreading of the chords in the Sarabands of the C minor French Suite, complementing his crisp playing of the rich two-part counterpoint in the faster dances, allowed Bach's sonorous textures to fill Christ

Church's vast spaces, soaring unimpeded above its elegant, lofty columns.

More aptly still to our surroundings, perhaps, was the Fantasia and Fugue in A minor, BWV 304, in whose double fugue, as in the magnificent edifice of the F sharp minor triple fugue from Book II of *The Well-tempered Clavier*, Mr Leonhardt, with the help of David Nicholson, made the occurrence of each idea marvelously clear, even at the climactic combination of all three themes in the latter. Such control over the music, the subtlety of the E major Prelude from the same volume, made to sound as if Mr Leonhardt's beautiful instrument possessed the sustaining power of piano. The strictly constructed companion Fugue was given a performance of spontaneous nobility.

There had to be an encore, and in fact we got two. Both the Saraband from *The Minor English Suite*, in Bach's own ravishingly ornamented version, and the slow central song of the Italian Concerto, itself a lovingly elaborated melody, emphasized what we already knew: that here we had a player who, discarding all technical virtuosity, was sharing experience which emanated from deep within him.

Stephen Pettitt

Thames CO/Tear

Queen Elizabeth Hall

The combination of Mozart and Salieri, so intriguing to Poshkin and Shaffer, not to say Rimsky-Korsakov, exercised its fascination on Robert Tear on rather a different plane for the concert he conducted on Friday evening. On the strength of these undemandingly pleasant pieces no one would suspect Salieri of harbouring an ounce of venom.

A symphony in D typified the insouciant brilliance of Italian orchestral writing, with its lively figuration and its slender textures. Mr Tear directed his witty first movement sprucely, fussing as well he might the operatic propensities of its violin lines. But he dawdled over the Andantino, almost as if the music had something serious to say.

Then there was a concerto for flute and oboe, much of it too inclined to sound like the orchestrated C major scale practice, but very neatly put together and showing something of Salieri's sweet tooth in the chromaticisms of its slow movement. Rondo theme is entrancing, at least the first five times round. Richard Dobson and Michael Dobson elaborated it tastefully

and ingeniously and altogether showed the proper deft virtuosity that the piece calls for.

It was quite an evening for wind players. Michael Dobson was the leading soloist of the quartet in that curious sinfonia concertante that is sometimes reckoned to be Mozart's, or partly his. It must have taken him several off-days to compose such a piece. Mr Tear treated it pretty seriously, and might in fact have been more persuasive of its merits had he taken it more lightly, with a livelier first-movement tempo and pointed attack. The soloists proved fully dependable. Daphne Down's clarinet, pursuing especially had some happy touches. But nothing can quite disguise the banalities.

Mr Tear's only real test, then came in Mozart's *La Valse* symphony. This work shows the haste of its composition in its plethora of distinctive ideas, over whose individuality Mr Tear seemed to take little concern. It was blandly cheerful but not much more than that, its rich melodic line undercharacterized, its stirring moments, especially in the finale, allowed to slip by unremarked — at least until the Finale, which was altogether more alive and aware.

Stanley Sadie

Ornette Coleman

Apollo Victoria

Great musicians sometimes make the greatest demands on their listeners; a major shift in direction risks the loss of an entire audience. In choosing to place his improvising in the context of a heavily amplified rhythm section, Ornette Coleman is by no means as brazen as Miles Davis a dozen years ago in the search for a new and younger listenership, but one imagines that few admirers of his earlier style have made the change with him.

The band which Coleman brought to London last week is called Prime Time, and includes two guitarists (Charlie Elmerie and Bernie Allen), two electric and acoustic basses (James Lee and Albert McDowell) and two drummers (Denardo Coleman and Dennis Alston). To put it crudely, the sound they make is somewhere between those of Davis's last ensemble, the quintet with several guitarists, and Captain Becket's Magic Band. On the one hand there is a veritable forest of distorted electronic effects; on the other, there is a reliance on high-stepping rhythms which, in their four-square urgency, seem to constitute a kind of anti-funk.

Coleman began the concert with a clever touch: after an angular union theme, he allowed several of the musicians to perform unaccompanied solos, enabling us to familiarize ourselves with the styles of the individuals.

It also presented us with a staggering bass guitar solo from McDowell, who mixed blinding runs with slow and delicate harmonies held over contrasting low-register patterns. Tacoma, in his turn, displayed a gentler style, but there was no less intensity as he damped down in the blink of an eye from agitated figures to a curving pastoral flow. The guitarists and bassists were less individually impressive; their main contributions came in the boiling ensembles which engulfed Coleman's alto saxophone. This de-emphasis of the individual voice is certainly an intentional effect, freeing the music from the systems of response and from the notions of beauty associated with the European tradition. Close attention to his phrases, however, revealed that this environment encourages Coleman to work again and again through the stock he invented in his youth; the stimuli, of course, are different now, and so are the aims.

Richard Williams

The British premiere production of Pfitzner's *Palestrina* will be given by Abbey Opera at the Collette Theatre, London, from June 10 to 13.

The Virsky Ukrainian State Folk Dance Company, comprising 80 dancers and musicians, will appear at the Festival Hall from July 17 to 23.



George Balanchine (left) welcomes the Governor of New York and his wife, Hugh and Evangeline Carey, to the City Ballet's gala opening

From Tchaikovsky with love

Only New York City

Ballet would open a

mini-concert, but then

City Ballet is divinely

perverse, reports Clive

Barnes from New

York: It is one of

the most wondrous

aspects of its image...

The gala opening of New York City Ballet's Festival at the State Theatre began with a deliciously dry and urbane speech by its music director, Robert Irving. Then the curtain rose and the stage was full of the orchestra rather than the dancers. One idly wondered whether the dancers were in the pit. Irving led his orchestra into

the *Romeo and Juliet* fantasy-overture then a couple of songs, the soprano Karen Huff and the tenor Howard Hensel, sang arias from the operas *The Queen of Spades* and *Eugene Onegin*, which were totally irrelevant and not even particularly well sung.

There was, however, a kind of method in this madness. The singers combined in a rare duet from the forgotten Tchaikovsky opera *Undine*. Suddenly we realized, and those of us with some musical memories of the past recalled, that we were basically listening to one of the most famous of all Tchaikovsky dances — the pas de deux from the second act of *Swan Lake*. Tchaikovsky never wasted a good tune.

If there is a lesson to be learnt there, George Balanchine, City Ballet's master builder, has learnt it. He wastes nothing, and tries to remember everything. In 1933 he created a ballet called *Mozartiana*, for Tamara Toumanova. It had glorious white and plumed costumes by Christian Bernard — which were later thrifly used for Balanchine's *Caroline*, but that is another story — and it remained in repertory for

some years. And then Balanchine forgot it, so it died. Now using the same music, Suite No 4, op 61, Balanchine has adapted his memories to current contingencies and recreated it, with black costumes, this time by Robert Ter-Arutiunian. I never saw the original, but this, I understand, must be a fundamentally new work inspired by past memories. The choreography is very sharply accented, and baroque in feeling. It conveys a fine sense of eighteenth century rococo style modernized through a later perspective — which is exactly what Tchaikovsky intended. The leading dancers, Suzanne Farrell, Ib Andersen and Christopher d'Amboise, caught the old accents and the sense of time past in time present, and the ballet, while no masterpiece, went very well.

What just might be a masterpiece is Jerome Robbins' classic *Pas de deux* to the second movement of the first piano concerto. This is Tchaikovsky — and Robbins — the romantic, and it moves with the heavenly grace. It is also Robbins at his most Balanchine — there are even stylized quotations from Balanchine's ballet *La soubrette* — but as far as Robbins' most mature choreographic work, it takes both the Russian and the Italian aspects of the score and blends them into a choreographic mélange of two Frenchmen, with hints of Paganini's *Rhapsodie* and Bourvil's *Napoli*. The sequential sense of choreography here is fascinating, and the spry dancers, led by Lisa Jackson, Aladin Mafid and Gen Horuchi, proved adorable. This opening gala ended with the finale of the "Diamonds" section from Balanchine's old ballet *Jewels*. Led by Farrell and Martins, the company danced it with love and pride.

Surprisingly, I think you could argue that it even fits the comic episodes. David Bintley, in the best individual performance of the whole cast, catches the hints of imperial splendour overthrown which are scattered through "Homage to S. Pickwick Esq."; and surely the crumple that cut down one by one the three men, lying in eccentric bravado in the cake-walk, are an image of death ending even the most absurd human endeavour.

Yet meaning is not the prime consideration. It is enough just to enjoy the dances for their own sake, a delicate but never feeble sequence as quietly evocative, touching and satisfying as the music.

John Percival

Brouillards/

Cheekmate

Covent Garden

John Cranko's *Brouillards* is composed in an unusual and attractive form which he used at intervals all through his career. A series of brief sketches, related by the choice of music but each entirely self-contained. In *Brouillards* the starting point is a selection of Debussy's piano preludes, mostly from the 1913 volume of *Dois Préludes*.

There is no scenery and, except for one dance, the cast are all dressed simply in white. The lighting is the only

help the choreography has in suggesting situation, character or mood (or a combination of them) in the course of each short dance.

The virtue of the work, as Sadie's *Wells Royal Ballet's* revival showed, on Friday, is that Cranko managed to imply so much in a brief space. This terse programme, which was all he would allow, suggests "memories of transient beauty" as the common factor. That is obviously true of many episodes: the two contrasted dances for instance called "Voiles" and "Femmes mortes". It applies equally to the domestic tragedy underlying "Des pas sur la neige" and the evocation, come what may, of love's young hopes in "Bruyères".

Books

Naked at the Feast

The Biography of Josephine Baker

By Lynn Haney

(Robson, £7.50)

The name Josephine Baker was familiar to me, but I couldn't have named one fact about her, except perhaps that she was black. *Naked at the Feast* is the latest biography of her, and it reveals a world of astonishing facts, and even more astonishing paradoxes.

Let's face it, not many people have received the Legion of Honour and French Resistance medal (with Rosette) plus personal congratulations from de Gaulle, and also been fervent supporters of Mussolini and Perón. Few illustrious have come to France, Le Corbusier, and Simon, among her lovers, though to be fair to her, no one was counting. Simon, even became her secretary for a while. Josephine was many things, and possibly all things to all men, but she was no intellectual. She couldn't speak any language properly.

She was born dirt-poor in St Louis in 1906, and sent out to work when she was eight years old. This meant sexual degradation and physical cruelty. She slept in the cellar, sharing a large box with a dog. "He was a good dog, and I gave him half my food."



Josephine Baker, "a true body narcissist"

became the embodiment of style, fashion, and glamour, and the toast of Paris for 50 years. Her funeral at the Madeleine just six years ago was a national event, complete with Mozart's Requiem and a very rare 21-gun salute. "Elle est morte, elle est immortelle", came a voice from the crowd.

Embodiment is the word, all right. Josephine was not especially pretty or talented, though she brought new energy to dance and late in life became a great French singer. But her body stunned all who saw it, and she was a true body narcissist. Here too are strange paradoxes: sex was everything to her (well, quite a lot, anyway), but her nude dancing in Paris turned her into a

John Graham

Theatre

Shaw's best revealed by scrupulous casting

The Doctor's

Dilemma

Greenwich

Of all the alternative descriptions of this wonderful play, the least appropriate is that of a satire on the medical profession. By dint of repetition, everybody remembers the quackery about stimulating the phagocytes and curing out the nucleiform sac. But unless the action hinges on a genuine cure, discovered by a doctor in his own way the equal of the tubercular artist, there would be no play.

Shaw himself described *The Doctor's Dilemma* as a tragedy; but, in spite of its tragic structure and the finest death scene he ever wrote, there is no character with any claim to the role of tragic hero. "The most tragic thing in the world is a man of genius who is not also a man of honour", says Ridgeon over the corpse of Dubedat. But the same lines apply equally to him. He is not an impartial judge weighing two men in the balance and deciding in favour of the meritorious husband. Blenkinsop rather than the brilliant artistic rogue. He is himself an interested party; and in the last act he confesses to having let Dubedat die for entirely self-interested motives. The play is dominated by these two flawed and exceptional men, and they are the best it has to offer.

One wonders how many people in this gala audience were aware that Peter Martins' *Capriccio Italiano* was not being danced by the company at all, but by students from the company's academy, the School of American Ballet. This, which was seen as a student performance last month, is so far Martins' most mature choreographic work. It takes both the Russian and the Italian aspects of the score and blends them into a choreographic mélange of two Frenchmen, with hints of Paganini's *Rhapsodie* and Bourvil's *Napoli*. The sequential sense of choreography here is fascinating, and the spry dancers, led by Lisa Jackson, Aladin Mafid and Gen Horuchi, proved adorable. This opening gala ended with the finale of the "Diamonds" section from Balanchine's old ballet *Jewels*. Led by Farrell and Martins, the company danced it with love and pride.

Alain Strachan's production gives the most faithful account I have yet seen of the play's complexities; and, typically for this director, it does so largely

through scrupulous casting. Ridgeon is not the usual Harley Street charmer, sex appeal enhanced by his silver lights. William Lucas plays him as a cold, vain medical virtuoso who has just scored his greatest professional success and decided — too late — that it is time to start living. His courtship of Jennifer Dubedat is as unsuitable as that of Angelo and Isabella in *Measure for Measure*.

Leigh Lawson's Dubedat is equally unsparing. His boyish charm is always outbalanced by monstrous egotism and lies, and his biggest moment comes not in the death scene but in his outraged return to middle-class morality when somebody else succeeds in cheating him out of £12.

Least appealing of all is Maria Aitken's Jennifer, whose firmness of purpose is presented in a consistently negative light: setting out to seduce Ridgeon into taking on the managing of her untrustworthy spouse with a voice of steel, and finally taking on the dread character of the artist's widow, guarding his reputation against all expressions of the truth. This mortally compromised triangle conducts their personal conflict with grace and eloquence, allowing the play to flow into its war of arguments and glancing comedy. But everything is kept in beautiful proportion. The other doctors — particularly James Cossin's splutteringly sentimental Dr and Wensley Pithey's imperially ancient Sir Patrick — seize their moments when the ball comes their way.

Irving Wardle

Theatre Royal

Birmingham Rep

Actors are the only minority group left which can be attacked at will. Attack is a privilege, and no other actor will come to his defence, as witness Peter O'Toole at the Old Vic. Attack the race, and at best there is a murmur of dissent. Such vulnerable whipping posts are the province of the waspish humour of Kaufman and Ferber's lines, the playing also suffers from elegant groupings which do nothing to suggest the frenzy that should accompany the frenzied playwriting.

American dramatists and Noel Coward captured actors at their peak of glamour, with boulevard dramas and comedies about glamorous actors that required glamorous performers to play the parts. *Theatre Royal*, by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber, is a thinly disguised and hotly denied portrait of the Barrymore family, or rather, dynasty, which appeared in London in 1934. In those days, in a production by Coward, the players were such as Laurence Olivier and Madge Titheradge. Clive Perry offers Patrick Mower and Sheila Gish at the Birmingham Rep.

The story is a simple affirmation of the separateness and exclusiveness of the theatre world. There and, for a brief while, four generations of the

Cavendish family exult in their theatricality, notoriety and public life. And, in a way, a swashbuckling flight from scandal in Hollywood, swoops into the family home where the matriarch, Fanny, is planning a return to the stage, where his sister, Julia, the reigning Broadway star, is planning a retreat to normality and where Julia's daughter is torn between acting and marriage to a mortal.

A race too slow for the waspish humour of Kaufman and Ferber's lines, the playing also suffers from elegant groupings which do nothing to suggest the frenzy that should accompany the frenzied playwriting. American dramatists and Noel Coward captured actors at their peak of glamour, with boulevard dramas and comedies about glamorous actors that required glamorous performers to play the parts. *Theatre Royal*, by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber, is a thinly disguised and hotly denied portrait of the Barrymore family, or rather, dynasty, which appeared in London in 1934. In those days, in a production by Coward, the players were such as Laurence Olivier and Madge Titheradge. Clive Perry offers Patrick Mower and Sheila Gish at the Birmingham Rep.

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Ned Chaillet

Bath Festival

Capricorn/Lontano

Guildhall/

Theatre Royal

Twentieth-century music again loomed large during the closing weekend of this year's Bath Festival. The promised new music-theatre piece by Nigel Osborne did not materialize, but he did provide a first performance with his Piano Sonata which Peter Hill played on Saturday afternoon during a programme given by the Capricorn group.

The sonata's three movements, consistently for Osborne, are based respectively on nature, religion and politics, his major non-musical preoccupations, and all concern a dichotomy, the contrast essential in sonata-structure. Thus the central movement, called "Poem II" ("Poem I" occurs in an altogether different piece), concerns the penance of Mary Magdalene on the mountain of Ste Beanne — a subject that Osborne also treated in a work for Jane Manning and Barry Osbourne did not materialize at the Guildhall last week.

The contrast here is between noisy growing in the bass, involving octaves and tremolos (already heard at the end of the first movement), with slow, blissful unaccompanied melody — agony and ecstasy indeed. There is the same contrast in the finale, now heard, blindingly in both hands, against melancholy, contemplative monody: the movement is called "Polonaise" but it does not attempt polacca metre, and we may assume that it concerns the present predicament of Poland vis à vis Russia.

The first movement, "Homage to Bartok," opposes the simple folk-tune to the demands of sophisticated art-music, perhaps as a symbol of any natural living object in some way perverted for the practical needs of sophisticated mankind. The thematic working in Osborne's sonata is intense and dynamic, the design appreciable at once the piano writing thoroughly idiomatic and poetic, by Debussy out of Liszt, as it were. Peter Hill found eloquent music in it all the time, and opportunity for virtuosity. The recital by Capricorn also included Oliver Knussen's *Tryst*, which consists of a piano solo, "Sonata's Lullaby", ripely neo-romantic in colour and declamation, a violin sonata called "Autumnal", the violin writing potentially lyrical, and an oboe quartet called "Cantata" because the oboe writing chiefly espouses melody. Christopher O'Neal winsomely played the

oboe as singer, and Elizabeth Perry brought a fervent cantabile style to "Autumnal".

Friday's concert by Lontano replaced the Osborne theatre work by his earlier ensemble piece, *Mphosphores*, together with the British premiere of Brian Farnough's "Unity Capsule" for flute solo, a most inventive piece which gives confidence outside normal flute territory, none of it daunting to Pierre-Yves Artaud who moved unfurled between five music desks. We also heard Roger Smith's "Echo III" for a trumpet, which was recorded, so that the music worked as a canon, the following voices sometimes distorted by sound-manipulation.

The cause of music-theatre, even without Osborne's new piece, triumphed in a brilliant

original account of Stravinsky's *The Soldier's Tale*, presented virtually as a non-drama: Kodomo White, a specialist in the one-man lecture-recital of Charles Dickens, played Narrator, Soldier and Devil, each with identifiable voices, domestic codings, blackly effeminate. He had a Queen's Prince in Kathy Lewis, who elsewhere acted as property mistress. The solution powerfully recast the wartime stringency which brought *The Soldier's Tale* into being, and upheld the virtuosity of the work. The score was strongly characterized by all the instruments involved, with a touch of wit by Odaline de la Martinez: not a refined account, but instinct with the robustness of a rustic tale.

William Mann

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A friend we must not take for granted

by Edward Heath

Tomorrow King Khalid of Saudi Arabia arrives on his first state visit to Britain. His importance to the industrial democracies is clear: as leader of the world's largest exporter of oil and the one nation in the Opec which has not yet limited its oil production, his decisions on the price of oil are of crucial importance to the industrial democracies. Yet it is precisely on style that Western policy has often been weakest.

For example, the incessant questioning in public of the internal stability of Saudi Arabia and of the viability of the royal family can hardly be interpreted as a mark of confidence. Indeed, it is likely only to undermine the self-assurance which the leadership needs in the pursuit of its Western policies, and to embolden those domestic and regional critics who seek its demise.

It would make far more sense for the West to adopt a style of policy which avoided questioning the very stability of which it is afraid. This means, in particular, that it must not ask Saudi leaders to follow Western initiatives which, even if justified, are bound to be resented within their country and region. The Camp David peace process is one example of this.

It also means we should avoid policies which are humiliating to the Saudi leadership or which cause it to appear as a Western surrogate.

Whether the issue is Lebanon, security cooperation in the Gulf, oil or the Arab-Israeli dispute, we must avoid putting pressure on the public to declare her allegiance to our priorities; nor must we be exasperated if she does not take the lead in supporting our actions.

We must eschew policies or statements which are perceived to be disrespectful or condescending, such as proclaiming Saudi Arabia's allegiance to Arab unity as empty rhetoric or publicly predicting the imminent demise of her royal family.

Above all we must accept the determination of King Khalid and his people to retain the Muslim way of life and to practise its precepts, no matter how much we and other Westerners may differ from them.

This approach requires a degree of restraint which is not easy for open societies or for popularly elected politicians to exercise. But it will remain a fundamental determinant of the success of the West in its evolving relationship with this vital partner.

There are three main dimensions of the relationship: first, oil and the associated issue of recycling the surplus petrodollars arising from high production; second, the provision of military assistance and the protection of Saudi Arabia by Western military power; and third, the Arab-Israeli dispute. Saudi Arabia's oil policy is



King Khalid: bound by constraints

probably determined primarily by political considerations, not least of which are the reliability and effectiveness of the West in the other two areas of the relationship. Nevertheless, we have tended to rely too much on our policies in those areas to encourage favourable Saudi willingness to recycle its surplus petrodollars for the benefit of the world economy.

It is necessary, first of all, for the major oil exporters to devise an efficient system of rules to restrain competitive bidding among themselves for freely traded supplies in times of temporary shortage. The fact that the Iranian revolution precipitated a price rise of 150 per cent, and that the West's imports of oil were at 40 per cent, is proof that consumer discipline is still grossly inadequate.

However, such a system of

rules would not be a favour to Saudi Arabia; it would merely put her in a better position to argue for price moderation in the Opec councils which in turn would ensure a significant interruption in supply promises a consumer-led spiral in the market price for oil.

It is necessary for the West to concede to Saudi Arabia greater status of a substantive partner in the management of international economic problems. As well as recognizing her true importance to the world economy, this would also serve as an inducement to her to cooperate more closely with the West in recycling the huge financial surpluses generated by her current production of oil.

One way of achieving this would be to bring her decisions on oil into the international financial institutions more closely into line with her substantial contributions to them. Some method must be found of protecting Saudi oil revenues from inflation in order to give her continuing incentives for high levels of production.

The second theme central to the West's relationship with Saudi Arabia is military assistance. It is patently false to suggest that this is because the Saudis are too poor for their own defence or because the West is driven solely by an insatiable greed for commercial gain. Military assistance is, in fact, politically vital to the relationship.

For the Saudis, in particular, it is a test of the West's commitment to their security, which they want but which must remain unspoken. Reliable military assistance in the sphere of advanced technology is an essential symbol of the respect and status which they expect the West to accord them.

The most difficult dimension of the relationship is the contribution of Western military power itself to the protection of Saudi Arabia. It is hard to think of another area of foreign policy today which is

riddled with so painful a dilemma. On the one hand, the Western commitment and military capability must be fully known to be credible; on the other hand, this same conspicuousness could expose Saudi leaders to damaging criticism and even to violent opposition, both domestically and around the Gulf.

This is why the much heralded Rapid Deployment Force makes political sense, and why the idea of a large naval deployment, well away from the shores of the Gulf itself, is wise. Unfortunately, however, the constant expressions of force will to use force in the defence of Western interests, and the ceaseless tub-thumping which has gone with them, have prejudiced their effectiveness by embarrassing local rulers and arousing the opposition of the Palestinians.

Finally, there is the central position of the Arab-Israeli dispute in relations between Saudi Arabia and the West. No dimension of the relationship has been the subject of more polarized and irrational debate. To assert, as many do, that the Arab-Israeli dispute is purely a bogey which enables Saudi leaders to divert attention from internal problems and to exert leverage over gullible Western leaders is manifestly false.

In fact, allegiance to Palestinian rights has become an indispensable credential of every Arab leader; and developments in the Arab-Israeli peace process unless political pressures which none of them can escape. For the Saudi leadership to identify itself with any Western policy which is perceived in the Arab world to endanger Palestinian rights is therefore to deal a serious blow to its legitimacy.

That is why the ability of the West to ensure progress towards Palestinian self-determination, and so alleviate some of the pressures it continues to exert on Saudi leaders, is so basic to Western influence over them and over the region as a whole.

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Montgomery with senior officers in the Western Desert in 1942

Monty: the toughest battle

by Field Marshal Lord Carver

When I became a major general in 1962 Basil Liddell Hart said to me that one could not become a major general and remain a human being.

I never accepted the truth of that statement, which was in any case made in jest. But, having read Nigel Hamilton's large volume *Monty: The Making of a General, 1887-1942* (Hamish Hamilton, £12.95), I am inclined to think that perhaps Liddell Hart was right. The book, which takes one only up to the last stage of the Battle of El Alamein, raises two questions linked to Liddell Hart's thesis: the first, "Was Monty human?" the second, "Can a human being be a really effective general?"

Hamilton's book provides ample evidence for giving the answer "No" to both questions, but it also produces evidence to prove that, in spite of all the signs of inhumanity he displayed, Monty was at heart a very human being, although he made a considerable effort to conceal it. Almost all the documentation, filling page after page of the biography, goes to show that generals who behave like normal human beings are ineffective, if not to employ Monty's favourite phrase "useless".

Monty's inhumanity was shown not just by his treatment of military subordinates, equals and superiors whom he described by that epithet—it included Gort, Alexander, Eisenhower, Auchinleck and countless others less well known—but almost all his relations, especially his mother and, saddest of all to relate, at times his stepsons and his only child, David, about whom, after the tragic death of his wife, he was manically possessive.

His treatment of his most faithful and trusted adviser and chief of staff, Freddie de Guinard, over the Victory Parade, was one of the worst examples of the sort of behaviour which he was almost insanely jealous. Nobody must share the credit and the glory. He and he alone had gained it, and, although the sun of his glory could shine downwards on those who had served under him, there must be no other source of light.

The rays must be reflected back on him. To those who held the mirror, and showed their devotion, paternal affection would be shown, sometimes, in the case of the young, acting as a rival influence to that of the real parents. Nigel Hamilton, who himself was subject to this, makes no bones about the fact that the determining influence on Monty, both hereditary and environmental, was his mother, Maud, third daughter of Dean Farrar, author of *Eric or Little by Little*. From the Farrars came his iron will and clarity of mind.

His mother's failure to give him the warm love he longed for reinforced those qualities, and made him erect an almost impenetrable barrier to the normal direct human relationships which most men need to enjoy. I knew him fairly well and worked directly for him for nearly two years, but I only saw the mask drop twice, until he was very old and

bed-ridden, by which time it had fallen away. When, then, I asked him how he spent his time, his reply was: "I'm just lying here waiting to die," and when I protested that he must think of other things, hoping to prompt him to talk about his battles, the sad rejoinder was: "I think how horrid my mother was to me." Like other human beings, he longed to be loved, but, in reaction to his mother's failure to return his proffered affection, he shut his up, fearing its exploitation by others, save for his brief spell of happy marriage.

Distasteful as his jealousy was, one has to admit that he was right in claiming a very large proportion of the credit for his victories for himself. He was not the type of general who depended on his superior, his staff or his subordinates to suggest to him what to do or how to do it. Indeed, if he did not like the orders he was given, he disregarded them and, by his great flair for training he forged the weapon, and he made the plan of battle and directed its execution on his own initiative.

He gave firm and clear orders, and then left it to carefully chosen and trusted subordinates, many of whom he had trained, to fill in the details, but in the execution of the battle he kept a firm control down to quite a low level, and allowed his subordinate commanders little freedom of action.

He hoped that the training which he had himself directed, as an instructor at the staff college and, after Dunkirk, as a divisional commander and army commander, would ensure that the orchestra he conducted would play in tune. The Eighth Army, with the exception of the newly arrived 4th Division, which did not shine in the battle of El Alamein, came from a different orchestra, and responded to his baton with varied tempo and some discordant notes.

Although the 9th Australian, 2nd New Zealand and 6th Highland Divisions had not formed part of his orchestra before, they played magnificently, and, with their fortissimo, drowned the clanking of Liddell Hart's armour, which Nigel Hamilton accuses of being completely out of tune and lagging behind the maestro's tempo.

Whether or not one accepts the claim that Monty made, and that Hamilton expounds at inordinate length, that Monty single handedly converted the British army into an effective fighting machine, one cannot deny that he was far and away the most effective professional soldier we have produced this century.

If one accepts that he was a human being, then Liddell Hart's edict is not true; but the results Monty achieved could not have been produced by an officer who was content to behave as a gentleman. Perhaps that is why, when he was head of the army, the regular army cadet at Sandhurst was no longer styled, as he had been pre-war, a Gentleman Cadet, but as an Officer Cadet.

*Published today

Running as only Haughey can

When Charles Haughey talks nonsense, he knows it, and the endearing side of a rogue, somebody who convinces you he has a card up his sleeve, even though he hasn't. It is an inimitable gift, and he uses it well.

His election campaign is a clever exercise in nuance and innuendo. The style is based on a wink and a nudge—trust old Charlie and he will sort out Mrs Thatcher and get No. 10 back where it belongs.

That is the principal message in the daily weary grind of open-air election addresses and public meetings in the run-up to polling day on Thursday.

The occasions are heavy in tradition, the rebel music blasting from piles of audio equipment on the back of a tri-coloured lorry: "Armoured cars and tanks and guns came to take away our sons. And every man must stand behind the men behind the wire..."

The scene is Tullamore, County Offaly, which is acutely aware of its past contributions to rebellion—"You proud history as Mr Haughey puts it, raising a spontaneous and enthusiastic response from the many farmers gathered in the central square.

The young people give a long cheer, and nobody need doubt their commitment to the cause. The Prime Minister says: "Irish unity is the political consciousness of every man and woman in the country."

About half the people of the Irish Republic are under 25. Looking around, one might wonder whether most of the country is three or under. Election rallies overflow with babies, children are about everyone's feet, conspicuous and ubiquitous.

And no one takes a blind bit of notice, least of all the Taoiseach, who plods through his speeches with rapid enthusiasm.



Charles Haughey: moving from Brit-basher to a special relationship

ism waving and bowing like royalty.

"What we have started with the British Government," he intones, "is a process based on the unique relationship of these islands. I make no secret of our desire for unity with peace and justice."

And there is the innuendo, fat, obvious and baseless. Never mind, it raised a cheer. He could easily invite the thunderous applause by one sight against Britain, but time and again, at half a dozen rallies or more per day, he disappoints his expectant audiences by his temperate tones towards Mrs Thatcher.

Ireland is used to a good

dose of Brit-bashing from Mr Haughey's party, Fianna Fail, but election times, says the Prime Minister, makes it clear that he now has a special relationship with Britain.

The people seem to accept his implied message, however. Most seem to believe, quite wrongly, as it happens, that he has got the British to talk unity. Mr Haughey is under intense pressure to voice vigorous quarters of his own party to be more robust in his criticism over the prison crisis in particular, and Northern Ireland generally. But it does not look as though he is going to yield.

His published election address is a model of moderation. It says with breath-taking confidence that Fianna Fail wants a mandate to solve the problems of Northern Ireland: "We seek a new way forward out of the political turmoil and dissection of recent years by a far-sighted policy which can bring peace to the whole island."

Such temperance is a calculated gamble. As a man as well as a politician he has many enemies in his own camp; his lusty past is a source of endless whispering in the corridors of Leinster House, and if he loses this election, the knives will be out.

The Dublin summit with Mrs Thatcher last December, which presaged the "special relationship", has top billing at all of Mr Haughey's rallies, although in latter days he has occasionally promised the economy to his main theme. There is little he can boast about on that score, however: 21 per cent inflation and 11 per cent unemployment do not make much scope for dreaming.

The Opposition, therefore, is having a wonderful time, tearing into the Government's handling of the economy. What ever the enduring passions about Northern Ireland, there is no doubt that this election is

about the immediate issues of jobs and prices.

Mr Haughey is a self-made millionaire. He had his own accountancy business but did it really make a million out of it? He has a mysterious, intriguing past, and the aura has been heightened by his stoic, stubborn silence over the arms case in 1979 when he faced unproven allegations of conspiring to import weapons.

The affair gave him his Republican epure, however. The Opposition parties launched a disastrous attempt at character assassination when he succeeded Mr Jack Lynch as Prime Minister in 1980, and it back-fired on them. The whole torrid business, significantly, has not been mentioned once during the campaign by either of the opposition parties.

Like many Irishmen, Mr Haughey has the enviable gift of being master of the clock. One day last week he dashed through the soup at an expensive hotel, rejected the beef and curried commanded his election entourage to "come on". It was a marvelous gesture to punctuality, because he was only minutes late for his next election meeting.

Mr Garrett Fitzgerald, leader of Fine Gael, is in contrast nearly always on time and frequently early. He is genial, kind and approachable, and has an open and honest attitude that contrasts sharply with the enigma of the man who has been so successful in the absence of any real political ideologies in Ireland other than nationalism—socialism does not have a secure foothold—the difference between the main parties are tactical rather than strategic.

In the end, therefore, the micks like extra mortgage relief, or taxing husbands so that wives can receive a state wage, will mean as much as anything in deciding who runs the next Dail.

Christopher Thomas

The civil servants' unity test

The die has now been cast in the Civil Service pay dispute and with the unions moving toward a national all-out strike at the end of the month, the determination of both the Government and the unions to emerge as victors will be tested to the limit.

The most immediate pressure is upon the unions. Ministers believe that the low public sympathy, which the unions have at the moment, will disappear entirely once their action starts today to hit the unemployed and child benefits.

Leaders of the campaign of guerrilla industrial action, which today enters its fourteenth week, are equally aware that the already fragile unity of the nine unions will now come under severe strain as the strategic advantages of a national strike are argued out between moderate and more militant union leaderships.

Under the auspices of the Council of Civil Service Unions which has been coordinating the campaign, leaders have agreed that if there is a majority in the council for a national strike after the individual memberships have been consulted all unions will swing behind the decision.

The unions had approached last Friday's negotiating meeting with Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, with some trepidation. They knew that small actions in the past had been met with a 7 per cent pay offer or the promise of arbitration if next year's negotiations were deadlocked would have been sufficient to cause a deep split in the ranks.

At the meeting Lord Soames bluntly told the unions that the Government was not going to increase the 7 per cent offer and would not commit itself to arbitration next year, although he did leave on the table the offer of an independent inquiry into a Royal Commission, into a new pay system which would be in operation for the 1983 negotiations.

There is no doubt that the resolve of many usually moderate civil servants will have been stiffened by the Government's decision to give no quarter in its negotiations and hope for a union collapse.

The Cabinet decided on Thursday on the line Lord Soames should take at the following morning's negotiations, but in truth Mrs Thatcher's decision not to sacrifice small concessions in the percent offer was taken well in advance of the Cabinet.

It was no secret that Lord Soames, supported by his Minister of State Barney Hayhoe and some Cabinet "wets", believed there was room for manoeuvre within the overall 6 per cent cash limit to take the offer nearer 8 per cent.

Lord Soames had made clear to guess at a private lunch two weeks ago that because of accelerated manpower reductions, about 5,000 posts have disappeared in the Civil Service this year, the offer could be increased without breaching the cash limit.

So when Lord Soames and Mr Hayhoe met the Prime Minister and other senior ministers last Tuesday to report on progress of the four days of negotiations they were hoping to persuade her of the long-term industrial relations benefits of reaching an honourable compromise to settle the dispute.

But Mrs Thatcher had been warned by government whip that if the unions were seen to be gaining any fundamental concession there would be a Tory backbench revolt, a point which by all accounts she made very forcibly to the two Civil Service ministers.

Union negotiators stormed out of the meeting saying that industrial relations in the Civil Service had now reached "rock bottom" and threatening to refuse to negotiate with the Government on any topic in the future.

David Felton

New top Tory, tub thumper or backroom boy?

As Mrs Thatcher approaches the task of selecting a chairman of the Conservative Party to succeed Lord Thorneycroft, 72 next month, there is a growing demand at Central Office for a powerful, campaigning figure who can rally the Tory faithful for a general election which is bound to be difficult.

A young, inspiring and glamorous candidate for whom there is considerable support is available: Michael Heseltine, 48, Environment Secretary and darling of rank-and-file workers and conference delegates.

Lord Thorneycroft is expected to retire at about the time the party conference in October after six years in the job, and much must be done to build up the general election machine at Central Office. Morris there is a 10 per cent cut in staffing and changes in the handling of community affairs and the youth organization. The Labour department has also been downgraded.

If morale in the party at large was also low, then a tub thumper of the Heseltine kind would be ideal. Tories recall how Lord Hailsham gave his heart into the party in 1957 after the Suez crisis when the leadership of Sir Anthony Eden.

Lord Hailsham may have been slightly erratic, even eccentric, but his bell ringing and his inspiring speeches helped more than anything else to take the Conservatives to victory again in 1959 with a majority of 100. There is a strong belief that

Heseltine is the 1981 man for the same role.

But the choice is Mrs Thatcher's, and there have been indications that she has disliked the way he seized the limelight at party conferences. She is said to be looking for "a good party manager and administrator". According to some of her close associates, the ideal choice could be Mr Humphrey Atkins, 58-year-old Secretary for Northern Ireland, who served in the Navy during the war and toiled in the Tory whip's office for 11 years before becoming a minister.

Totting down

A new anti-hangover potion, tested by the late Home Office pathologist Professor Francis Camps, was launched yesterday in a pub in which he appeared have sold more than 65 million copies and been translated into 14 languages.

Spillane now spends most of his time at his water-front home in the South Carolina fishing village of Murrell's Inlet, making an occasional television beer commercial and tending a pet duck. But there is no sign of him yet for Spillane, who used to say he had become a writer on his own free-wheeling life, is hammering out a new book. No booze, no breads, no broken bones.

The Day the Sea Rolled Back

Spillane's first book for children. It is about two young amateur detectives who discover the wreck of a treasure-laden ship and are confronted by a couple of great villains.

But Spillane has not suffered a personality change and joined the moral majority. "My inspiration," he says, "is the urgent need for money."

THE TIMES DIARY

In the fifties, the Mickey Spillane books chronicling the racy exploits of the gun-toting, womanizing, private detective Mike Hammer, were required reading.

Hammer was a man of few words who broke jaws first and asked questions later. The 20 books in which he appeared have sold more than 65 million copies and been translated into 14 languages.

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Spillane's first book for children. It is about two young amateur detectives who discover the wreck of a treasure-laden ship and are confronted by a couple of great villains.

But Spillane has not suffered a personality change and joined the moral majority. "My inspiration," he says, "is the urgent need for money."

Last September Mullin and Times staff writer, Alan Hamilton were among the first Westerners to gain access to the forbidden region of Tibet since China annexed the country in 1950.

Mullin's report for the MRG in fact criticizes China's Tibet policy; he accuses the communist administration of suppressing Tibetan customs and religion, dominating the country with Peking-trained officials, and

economy. But he adds that Peking has now reversed its policy.

Blitzer letters claiming that Mullin is a pro-communist stooge have come in from a number of Tibetan exile organizations and sympathizers, including the Dalai Lama's exile headquarters at Dharamasala in northern India.

Mullin told me: "The phrasing of the letters is so similar that it looks like an orchestrated campaign against me. Most obviously they have not even read the report."

I suspect he will suffer exactly the same advance criticism in his second volume of the *Thoughts of Benn*, which he plans to have out later this year.

Cast of thousands

I know drama companies are cutting back, being as short of a penny as the rest of us, but I do think the National Theatre of Great Britain is taking things a bit far. They are advertising for an "exciting male performer with strong comic skills" to take part in a two-man show on the *Life of the Party*. If things go on like this, the next production will be an one-man show of the Second World War. (I know, I know, Monty thought it was anyway.)

A hunter at bay

The anti-blood sports brigade has just locked its fangs into football pundit and public relations man Jimmy Hill. The unexpectedly one-sided match of the day was over Hill's penchant for fox hunting (with the Heythrop) and his job as a PR consultant to the British Field Sports Society.

Inadvertently, as chairman of the Gooding Society, Mr Hill sent a donation to the League Against Cruel Sports, which has been gunning for him since he defended blood sports on BBC's *Open Door* programme some time ago. A group of 200 people pocketed the £238 donation and then accused him of hypocrisy.

Hill: They have no case.

A spokesman for the League said: "We would be delighted to think his new-found compassion for hunted animals is genuine, but we suspect he has merely scored an own goal. They're responsible. They don't have a case and are trying to put a tripwire under me."

Don't call us

Life has clearly been too frenetic recently for David Williams, son of the former Warrington Labour MP, Sir Thomas Williams. Williams Jr is so anxious to stand as a social democrat candidate in the coming by-election there that he has forgotten to resign from Dulwich Labour Party.

As a union delegate to the Dulwich party's left-wing manage-

ment committee he was entitled to vote at a last week's select a new parliamentary candidate to replace Sam Silkin at the next election. But he did not arrive to help the committee make its choice between the four left-wing candidates.

Williams need not waste time or a stamp sending in his resignation. Margaret Orchard, the Dulwich party secretary, tells me that under Labour Party rule he should have expelled himself by supporting a party which plans to put up a candidate against a Labour man.

Going... gong

Reports that civil servants may be barred from the Queen's Birthday Honours List because of prime ministerial displeasure over their strike could cause not a little unhappiness in Whitehall this week.

As a rule civil servants with some prospect of being honoured are scrupulously careful not to put a foot wrong in the quest for their Ks and lesser gongs.

The most senior of the civil service orders are the Bath, mainly for military men and Treasury officials, and St Michael and St George, which is bestowed mainly on diplomats and spies.

In case you haven't heard—and it always bears repetition—the Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George (CMG) is little known in Whitehall as Call Me God, the next one up, Kindly Call Me God; and for the select few in the Knight Grand Cross League (GCMG), God Calls Me God.

Michael Horsnell

Published today

making life
harder for
cheats, page 16

Business News

THE TIMES June 8 1981

60 YEARS OF
EXPERIENCE IN
EXPORTS AND
IMPORTS
TAYLOR
WOODROW

Stock markets

FT Ind 546.3
FT Gilt 64.94

Sterling

\$1.9290
Index 92.8

Dollar

DM 2.102
Index 24155

Gold

\$461.50

Money

3 mth sterling 131.131
3 mth Euro 5 181.15
6 mth Euro 5 171.17

IN BRIEF

£20m ships order for Hongkong

Two bulk carriers worth more than £20m will be built for a Hongkong group by the Sunderland company Austin and Pickersill, British Shipbuilders announced today.

The 35,000-tonne carriers have been ordered by the C. M. Tung group and bring the number of ships to be built in British yards for Hongkong owners to nine, worth about £75m.

Mr Robert Atkinson, chairman of British Shipbuilders, said: "This is another splendid result of our marketing effort in the Far East." He said it was encouraging that British yards were winning a substantial portion of a growth market. This success justifies the considerable sales effort we have devoted to Hongkong and the Far East."

\$5,000m is enough

International Harvester's \$5,000m (£2,500m) debt restructuring package is large enough to sustain the company through the third quarter of 1982, even if the United States economy does not improve as forecast, Mr James C. Cotting, chief financial officer, said after a meeting in Chicago with representatives of 225 leading banks.

Aid brings orders

Orders worth £34.7m were placed with British industry in April as a result of grants and loans to developing countries made under the Government's aid programme. These included motor trains for Turkey from Clayton Equipment of Derby, and pit props and accessories for Turkey from Fletcher, Sawcliffe and Wild of Wakefield.

Yard faces collapse

Copenhagen's Borneister and Walsby shipyard is fighting collapse after the Danish Government refused credit guarantees for loans of between £5m and £7m for a few weeks. It was not satisfied that an order book for working lasting more than three years—battered the best in the world—would be sufficiently profitable.

Jordanian visit

Mr Walid Asfour, Jordan's Minister of Industry and Trade, begins an official five-day visit to the United Kingdom today as the guest of Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister for Trade. The minister's programme will emphasise Jordan's interest in developing industrial estates and the importance of alternative energy schemes and conservation.

Chemicals gloom

Britain's chemical industry is in its worst position ever as firms struggle against slipping into the red, according to an ICC Business Ratios report which examines the financial performance of leading companies over the three years to April 1980.

Pipeline delayed

The target date for starting up the Alaska highway natural gas pipeline has been delayed from November 1985 until sometime in 1986, according to Mr Harold Moxley, vice-president of Northwest Alaskan Pipeline.

Scandinavian visit

Mr John Biffen, the Secretary of State for Scotland, is to visit Sweden, Norway and Finland.

Car prices rise

Prices of Fiat and Lancia cars in Britain rise from today by an average 3.7 per cent and 3.2 per cent respectively. Certain models are excluded from the increases.

Brazil coffee tax up

Brazil has raised its export taxes on both green and instant coffee. The tax on green coffee was raised \$1 to \$177 per 100-lb bag.

US unemployment

The United States unemployment rate rose to a seasonally adjusted 7.6 per cent in May from 7.5 per cent in April.

Oil link to reopen

Lombard said its 300km oil pipeline between Zambia and Mozambique will be reopened in December. It has been out of action since 1965 after Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence.

Ministers fear enforced rise in MLR

By David Blake, Economics Editor

Government ministers will be watching financial markets anxiously today for signs of an easing of pressure for a rise in British interest rates. If there is no let-up, they may be forced to consider an increase in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate (MLR) possibly on Thursday.

An increase in MLR would come at a devastating moment politically for the Government, and economic ministers, led by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will try to resist. They made cuts in interest rates the centrepiece of their economic strategy in this year's Budget.

The fact that the market now feels that interest rates are more likely to go up than down is embarrassing the week before the Cabinet holds the first of three planned sessions on economic strategy.

Ministers will try hard to avoid an increase in interest rates before that meeting. They feel that domestic money considerations ought to be the deciding factors in fixing interest rates.

Although money supply figures to be published on Tuesday will be inflated by the effects of the Civil Service strike, ministers feel that the underlying rate of growth of the money supply is probably within their 6 to 10 per cent target.

Two powerful forces are pushing interest rates up, however. The first is the market, which pushed up interest rates on Treasury bills by a full percentage point on Friday to 12.4 per cent, which would suggest a 14 per cent MLR. The second is the desire to prevent a runaway fall in the value of the pound.

The Bank of England, fearing a new surge in inflation, has been pressing for government policy to take account of the need to prevent the pound from dropping too fast. Even the fall



Sir Geoffrey: leading resistance on interest rates.

that has already occurred seems to make single figure inflation only a remote possibility before 1983.

Ministers hope that events will turn in their favour within a few months. United States interest rates, which have been the driving force behind the dollar's strength, may level off in the autumn. It is hoped that a recovery in the economy will cut the government deficit, easing the pressure on funding. And ministers hope that falling settlements in the next pay round will reduce the inflation rate in spite of higher prices caused by the pound's fall against the dollar.

In the short term, however, fears about sterling's future are making financing of the Government more difficult. Foreign holders of sterling are starting to sell gilts. The Government stock as the first step in a move out of the pound. This depresses the stock's value and raises the interest rate that the Government has to pay.

Mexican oil chief resigns over prices

Mexico City, June 7.—The head of Pemex, Mexico's state oil company, has resigned after internal government criticism of his decision to cut the price of Mexican crude oil.

The sudden announcement of Señor Jorge Diaz Serrano's resignation was made last night, only three days after the Pemex director general lowered the price of its oil exports by \$4 to \$30.50 (£15.90) a barrel.

Señor Diaz Serrano said: "As my decision to cut the price of crude did not meet unanimous approval in the economic Cabinet, and not wanting to constitute an element of discord, I have decided to resign."

Trade sources said the price cut could mean a drop of up to \$1,500m in the company's foreign revenue, which was projected at \$20,000m this year.

Señor Diaz Serrano, a 60-year-old former engineer, took over Pemex in 1976 when Mexico was producing only about 200,000 barrels a day. That figure is now about 2.5 million, making Mexico the fourth largest oil producer in the world.

President José Lopez Portillo, a personal friend of the outgoing Pemex chief, named Señor Julio Mortezauma Cid to replace Señor Diaz Serrano.

Señor Mortezauma Cid, a 49-year-old lawyer and economist, was coordinator of development projects for the Government. He is also a former finance minister.

Señor Diaz Serrano had been widely tipped as among the front runners to take over the presidency.

Shortly before the price cut decision, the Pemex chief said that oil prices probably would have to be lowered to remain competitive in the glutted world market.

Oil provided Mexico with two-thirds of its foreign revenue last year and trade sources said the Government was worried that slumping world prices might upset the country's planned economic growth of eight per cent this year.

Mexico had a current account deficit of \$6,600m in 1980, and the sources said the country's gross borrowing target this year of about \$13,000m might have to be raised to compensate for the expected oil revenue shortfall. Total foreign debt stands at about \$35,000m.

Meanwhile, Qatar has reduced its daily oil production from 480,000 barrels to 400,000 barrels, according to oil industry sources in Bahrain. They said the 17 per cent production cut from June 1 was in line with an Opec decision to reduce the glut of oil on the market.

Representatives of Venezuela and Saudi Arabia, considered two of the more moderate Opec members, will meet in Geneva this week.

Caracas newspapers said that when Venezuelan President Luis Herrera travels to Switzerland on Wednesday, Señor Humberto Calderon Berti, the Energy Minister, and Señor Leopoldo Diaz, the Pemex bank president will travel with him to meet with top Saudi oil representatives.—Reuters and Agence France-Presse.

France calls on America to reduce loan rates

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, June 7

France has followed West Germany in calling on the United States to reduce its interest rates because of the damaging effect of the present high levels on European economies.

The request was made during the day of talks in Washington between M Claude Cheysson, the new French Foreign Minister, and members of the Reagan Administration including Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary.

The American response to M Cheysson was sympathetic, as it had been to Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, when he visited Washington last month, but no promises were made. The Americans expressed the hope that interest rates would adjust themselves once the United States economy started to improve.

Despite the obvious differences between the Socialist Administration in France and the staunchly conservative one in Washington, the talks produced a broad measure of agreement on most international issues.

To underscore the desire of both governments to build on the good will produced by the talks, Mr Haig announced that Mr George Bush, the Vice President, is to visit Paris on June 24 to meet President Mitterrand.

The Americans seem pleased and relieved that they were able to be in harmony with the French Administration on so many issues. They were particularly struck by M Cheysson's strong denunciations of Soviet moves towards Afghanistan and the support of the plan to deploy American medium range missiles in Europe.

However, there were differences over El Salvador. M Mitterrand's Government has shown sympathy with the country's left-wing guerrillas and has advocated involving the left in efforts to end the conflict.

MacGregor reviews steel plan

By Our Industrial Editor

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, has agreed to review BSC's corporate plan. This will be submitted to Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, next month.

In the first two months of this financial year BSC was broadly in line with the targets laid down in its survival plan, which was endorsed by the Government.

Sterling's fall against the dollar should help exports, although a significant easing against the Deutsche mark would have a much greater impact.

Last year the corporation lost about £600m and received over £1,100m from the Government. This year it aims to cut losses to less than £320m, and Mr MacGregor hopes to break even by the end of next year.

Plant closures and cuts in manpower have reduced losses significantly, although market conditions remain depressed. Corporation executives have recently revised downwards their forecasts for British demand for steel products from about 12.5 million tonnes to 12 million tonnes in this financial year.

BSC last month closed its iron-making plant at Workington in Cumbria. This was not among the planned casualties of the corporate plan and steel industry unions fear that more closures and job losses are likely as a result of the corporate plan review.

CBI protest over Japan trade

By Peter Hill Industrial Editor

Business leaders are to impress upon Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary, their grave concern at rising Japanese imports particularly into Britain and into Europe generally.

A high-level delegation from the Confederation of British Industry, led by its president, Sir Raymond Pennock, and Sir Terence Beckett, CBI's director general, tomorrow will urge the Government to take strong and effective action along with its European partners to put the growing trade imbalance between the EEC and Japan.

The meeting comes after the endorsement of a much tougher CBI line towards Japanese imports by last month's meeting of the organization's policy making council. This year the United Kingdom's trade deficit with Japan is likely to rise to £1,500m.

Tomorrow's discussion comes after the disappointing meeting last week between officials of the European Commission and Japanese trade representatives.

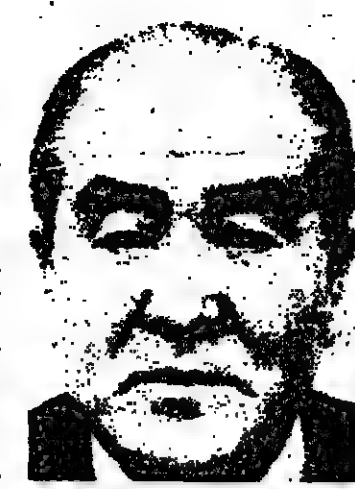
over the continued inroads being made into Community markets by Japanese imports.

Britain and other EEC countries are particularly worried by the possible diversion of Japanese car shipments to America after the recent agreement to cut car exports to North America.

A total of about 400,000 cars from Japan, which would originally have been shipped to the United States and Canada, could be diverted to Europe and EEC ministers have emphasized that they are seeking a similar curb to that negotiated between the United States and Japan.

The CBI's talks with Mr Biffen will take place just a few days ahead of the arrival in London of Mr Zenzo Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, who will have talks with both Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary.

British ministers have expressed surprise at the CBI's tough posture towards the Japanese trade issue.



Mr Suzuki: facing EEC pressure for import curbs.

Meanwhile, Dr Otto Lambsdorff, West German Economics Minister, arrived in Tokyo for a five-day visit at the weekend. Japan's car exports to the EEC

and high United States interest rates are expected to dominate his talks with government leaders.

His visit precedes the Japanese Prime Minister's six-month tour of West Europe from early next week and Mr Rokusuke Tanaka, the International Trade and Industry Minister's visit to European capitals starting late this week.

Japan is expected to decide its measures for car exports to the EEC by the time of Mr Tanaka's European tour after his talks with Dr Lambsdorff.

The employers' organisation has advocated a policy of acting with EEC partners to stem the Japanese import tide but has also said that, if necessary, Britain should consider the imposition of controls on imports.

On recent visits to Japan, CBI leaders have warned their counterparts that Japan must open her markets to more British and EEC goods and investment. There is little indication that Japan is prepared to accept.

BL improves to take 22.5 pc of British new car market

By Edward Townsend

BL captured more than 22.5 per cent of the home new car market last month with sales of 20,476, its highest monthly total this year.

The company's success, which has delighted hard-pressed BL sales executives, has come during a month in which domestic sales, at 135,306, were at their second highest May level since the 1973 oil crisis.

For the first five months of this year BL's market penetration was 20.5 per cent against Ford's 28.35 per cent and has given the company renewed hope of achieving its overall 1981 target of a 20 per cent share.

A further boost to the company's fortunes—which, according to Sir Michael Edwards, BL chairman, will not reach break-even point before 1982—will come shortly with the launch of the Triumph Acclaim, the new saloon car being built at Cowley in collaboration with Honda of Japan.

The latest sales figures issued today by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders show that, despite the unexpected surge in sales of the last two months, the United Kingdom market remains depressed. In the first five months of this year, sales totalled 691,850, a fall of 7.2 per cent on the same period a year earlier, and the consensus

in the industry is that this year's market will still fall below 1.4 million.

A high level of car imports from the home industry is that imports are continuing to decline. In May, foreign-made cars took 51.54 per cent of sales against 56.61 per cent a year earlier. On a cumulative basis imports had captured about 58 per cent of car sales by the early summer of 1980.

But while the depressed market is affecting the so-called traditional European importers, Japanese sales in the United Kingdom are continuing at a high level.

In the first five months of this year Japanese market share was 11.5 per cent, which industry leaders, including Sir Michael, believe is not in accord with the stated intention by the Japanese of operating a "prudent" marketing policy in the United Kingdom.

BL's award-winning Metro slipped back in the sales league for individual models last month to fifth place, behind the Ford Cortina and Escort. BL's other models, however, showed there is now a close race between the Escort, Fiesta and Metro with each model taking about 8 per cent of sales.

About 75,000 Metros have been sold since the car's introduction last October. BL claims that the Metro's poor May performance, when it took only 5.5 per cent of the

market, was due to the car's European launch which has reduced stocks available to home dealers and lengthened the United Kingdom waiting list. In contrast, the Ital had its best month and took 6.3 per cent of the market.

Talbot, which last week announced losses in 1980 of more than £75m, boosted its market share to 6.53 per cent in May while Vauxhall's was 7.54 per cent. Both showed an increase on the April figures.

In the much more acutely depressed commercial vehicle market sales last month reached their lowest May level for 22 years.

Truck sales were 17,774, a drop of 29.2 per cent on a year earlier and in the five months were down by 28.8 per cent.

Japanese import limit a 'token concession'

The head of the United Auto Workers' union in Canada, Mr Robert White, said in Toronto that Japan would still command its highest ever share of the Canadian car market next year, despite an agreement to cut Japanese car imports by 6 per cent.

Mr White said the deal was a "token concession" by Japan and it was important to realize that it only cut a one-year ceiling on imports, not on sales.

—AP-Daw Jones.

Prior urged to curb trade union powers

By Rupert Morris

Further restrictions on the closed shop, closer definition of secondary industrial action and making trade unions more legally accountable for their members' actions have been demanded by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

They are the main features of a paper submitted to Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, by the association and released today.

The paper endorses Mr Prior's step-by-step approach and states in a foreword by Sir Monty Finniston, ABCC president, that the immediate priority is more modest adjustment within the present framework.

The association, which represents 54,000 companies through 85 local chambers, stresses the need for evolutionary reform, dealing with reality, not theory. Mr Prior is contemplating further changes to the Employment Act this autumn.

The paper, *Trade Union Immunities: Time for Action*, is a formal response to the Green Paper on immunities published in January. It says the Government's aim should

be to introduce the principle into civil law that the immunity enjoyed by a union should not be greater than that enjoyed by an individual.

Dismissal of an employee for refusing to join a union with a closed-shop agreement should automatically be unfair, the paper says. The 1980 Employment Act states such dismissals should be unfair where the person refuses to join because of conscience or other deeply held personal conviction.

The ABCC also urges that the practice of some Labour councils to insert into contracts or agreements a clause requiring the consent of only union labour should be regarded as a criminal offence.

The paper argues that procedural agreements should be legally enforceable. Another controversial suggestion is that where it can be proved that a union has actively supported an unofficial dispute, it should be liable for any losses.

Of secondary disruption, the ABCC suggests limiting immunity to interference with only the commercial contracts of an employer in dispute.

Backing the inventions business

By Bill Johnstone

A growing number of "marriage bureaux" prepared to introduce inventor to marketer or entrepreneur to financier are evidence at this year's "Business to Business" exhibition, which opened yesterday at Earls Court, London, and will continue until Wednesday.

The exhibition, sponsored by *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*, has grown from having 250 stands just three years ago to almost three times that size today.

The competition among local authorities trying to lure new industry to their areas is also very apparent at the exhibition.

London, the North, East, Wales and other regions are fighting to attract business. Sharing one stand are the Greater London Council (GLC) and the London Enterprise Agency. Both are prepared to advise the small, inexperienced entrepreneur.

The LEC is promoting its business advisory service, which has helped more than 2,000 companies to start up, find premises in London or find financial support.

Demand for control of 'flag' ships

Geneva, June 7.—Developing countries opposed to flag-of-convenience shipping have won a vote for an inter-governmental meeting to draft an international agreement giving states more powers over foreign ship-owners and operators.

The shipping committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) voted by 49 to 18, with three abstentions, to reaffirm demands that vessels show a genuine link with the state under whose flag they sail.

The resolution, opposed by most industrial states, recommended that open registry states should tighten their conditions to transform these into normal registries.

The industrial states whose shipowners control most flag-of-convenience vessels said they regretted the issue had been forced to a vote. A West German spokesman, Herr Christoph Heinz, warned UNCTAD that a decision which did not have unanimous approval could harm it as a negotiating forum on international economic issues.

Liberia, the major main flag-of-convenience nation and the state with nominally the world's largest merchant fleet, voted with the big industrial states. Belgium, France and Turkey abstained. Panama, the second largest flag state, said it would not take part in the vote because of the special 10-day session of the shipping committee had failed to reach a consensus.

Opponent states argued that open registries, where ships paid tax on tonnage rather than profits, had helped the development of their national merchant fleets and gave them almost no powers against irresponsible shipowners because it was difficult to tell who owned or operated the vessels.

The resolution said that open registries should be under conditions "to become capable of exercising jurisdiction over ships flying their flags and making owners and operators accountable for standards and welfare of the crews."

The intergovernmental meeting to take place in the first half of next year would draft a set of principles governing manning, management ownership, identification of owners and the crew's ways of making them accountable.

Sugar chief urges bid rejection

By Rosemary Unsworth

The British Sugar Corporation has urged an immediate rejection of a £201m bid by S & W Berisford, the commodity traders, has explained to its shareholders why they should reject the revised and final offer.

In a letter, Sir Gerald Thorley, the chairman, demands that the group's forecast profits and dividends are up by 43 per cent over last year and that British Sugar shares are undergoing a fundamental reassessment in the stock market.

"It is only now that you are beginning to see the effects of major investment in production capacity and the increase in earnings which became possible after the United Kingdom joined the EEC. It takes time for the dramatic increase in the level of profitability, which is forecast at £49m in 1981, to be reflected in the share price," he said.

S & W Berisford's revised final cash offer of 335p a share came last week after Berisford attracted fewer than 1 per cent of British Sugar shares with its first 285p a share bid.

Sir Gerald also pointed out that British Sugar's borrowings should fall to around 23 per cent of net tangible assets by the end of the year. Berisford's borrowings in 1980, after the rights issue, were 60 per cent of net tangible assets.

He adds that not only the board, but senior management and employees' representatives and trade unions, all oppose the bid.

Move to stimulate private investment in Third World

World Bank president promises sweeping changes

From Frank Vogl, Lausanne, June 7

Mr A. W. Clausen, who takes over from Mr Robert McNamara as president of the World Bank on July 1, plans to change the bank. He intends to alter its financial structure, increase its efforts at stimulating private investment in developing countries, ensure that American politicians, in particular, know more about the bank and support it more, and instigate management changes.

In recent weeks Mr Clausen has seen Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr Pierre Trudeau and other world leaders to discuss his new assignment. He has lunched with Mr Tim McNamara, the new United States deputy secretary of the Treasury and the prime architect of United States policies towards the bank, whom he has known for more than 15 years.

Mr Clausen, the former president of the Bank of America, says he would not have taken the job unless it was difficult, and he brings about change. How swiftly will he stamp his mark on the bank's bureaucracy?

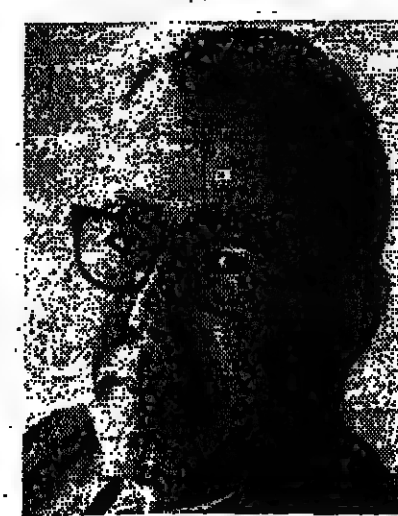
He says with a twinkle in his eye that he is a cautious man, but adds that he knows how to make changes in a big organisation and produce successes. He points out that in his

decade at the helm of the Bank of America the bank's assets and profits both quadrupled. He has no intention of shaking the bank up on his very first day in office, but he hints strongly that within a few months he will have firmly taken charge and started making some substantial changes.

The private sector must play a much bigger role in the development process, he says emphatically. He recalls how the Bank of America was the first commercial bank to join the World Bank in cofinancing projects. He feels that bureaucratic problems at the World Bank, rather than at commercial banks, have hindered large-scale expansion of World Bank cofinancing programmes.

He plans to make swift changes here, calling on his commercial bank colleagues and assigning, perhaps, a set amount of the World Bank's budget for expanding cofinancing.

He also wants to give very strong support to the International Finance Corporation, the World Bank affiliate most involved in stimulating private investment in developing nations. He suggests that a priority will be reviewing the geographic distribution of the World Bank's lending and



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

After the fall in sterling...

When currencies move these days, they tend to do so by leaps and bounds, none of which makes life any easier for the economic planners and forecasters.

When the Treasury drew up its Budget forecast of inflation down to 10 per cent by the fourth quarter of this year (with a 2 per cent margin of error either way), it was assuming a constant foreign exchange value for sterling, at that time a good 5 per cent higher than it is now. Each 1 per cent fall in sterling's value is supposed to add about one-quarter per cent to the retail price index over a six to 12 months period, and more over the longer term. Many economists, however, assume that the "more" comes through rather faster than that. So it is little surprise that the gilt-edged market's inflationary expectations have worsened notably over the last few days, pushing long dated gilt yields above 15 per cent.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary at the Treasury, did, of course, say last week in the Commons that over the long run it is control of the domestic money supply that will determine the domestic inflation rate. (And to the extent that it can be interpreted at all, the May money supply indication, due out on Tuesday, is likely to suggest that the underlying trend of monetary growth this year remains on target.) The question, however, as the cost of imports rises sharply and companies find themselves borrowing more to finance stock, is whether the money supply can, in fact, be held on course, particularly at the present level of interest rates.

The Government is obviously loath to raise M.L.R. without a good cause, and will play things by ear a little longer yet. At the end of the day, however, it has few defences available to it to defend sterling, other than the interest rate weapon: it rightly recognises that throwing the reserves into the defence of sterling is a fool's game. The key factor now is how far the market is prepared to drive the pound down. Does it believe that a \$2 a barrel cut in the North Sea oil price is the end of that particular game? Does it guess from the sharpness of the pound's decline that the unpublished trade figures for the last two months have moved back into the red?

An interesting point at this stage is the behaviour of the Government's index-linked stock. After — perversely, one might say — falling in tandem with conventional stocks throughout May, the new stock began to come into its own in the second half of last week, rising off a "low" of 96 to close on Friday at 96½, where the yield is just under 2½ per cent. It may well be that a second tranche of this stock, which one might originally have expected in the autumn, will now come rather earlier. If it does, the interesting point will be how the authorities approach the marketing.

Trying to keep hard won export markets with an overvalued currency has been a nightmare for British exporters over the last year or more, so it was hardly surprising that the initial reaction of the equity market was to mark sharply higher leading exporters. Export profits, which admittedly account for less than a tenth of total UK corporate profits, slumped by perhaps two fifths in 1980; and rather more important for Britain's long-term prosperity marked a decline in our share of world trade.

But time lags in export markets are sufficiently long to make the effects of currency movements more drawn out than financial markets like to see. Thus, most forecasts indicated a further dip in export profits in the current year by some 20 per cent even on the assumption of an easing in the exchange rate simply because export volumes take time to adjust to parity movements. That realization started to percolate through to equities by the end of last week particularly as the first impact of the collapse in sterling is likely to be felt on industry's raw material costs through higher import prices.

Overseas profits, which account for just over two fifths of total profits, will be affected rather sooner. But with sterling showing little overall movement against the main European currencies the benefit will be concentrated on those groups with big US interests like Imperial, Hanson Trust and Grand Metropolitan. Currencies in the old Commonwealth areas, like South Africa and Australia, whose strong economies have been the backbone of overseas profits for many UK groups recently tend to follow the US dollar rather than sterling so there will be a double bonus here. So far as export markets are concerned, it has to be remembered that British companies will be fighting for shrinking amount of business with forecast growth in the OECD area, for example, likely to be under 1 per cent with the further restrictive measures already this year.

By last Friday, the initial euphoria had evaporated in the equity market as it gradually sunk in that the precipitate fall in sterling would not produce any dramatic transformation in British industry's fortunes. Sterling's decline is, however, likely to have an important effect on investment strategy in the medium term.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, "In the long run it is control of the domestic money supply that will determine the domestic inflation rate."

Portfolios this year have tended to be structured around recovery prospects in the heartland of British industry but it now looks as though currency hedges will have to be included. That may as well lead to further overseas investment over and above the sizable flows in the wake of the ending of exchange controls particularly as the immediate prospects for the British economy as inflation picks up are now much worse than other overseas economies. Old currency hedges like the overseas traders could come back into fashion. The conventional wisdom that oils will continue to be dull still seems right especially after last week's cut in the North Sea price but banks and financials look as though they will be benefiting from high interest rates for some months yet.

Thomas W. Ward's final offer for Tunnel closes today and although Ward already has nearly 42 per cent of the votes from adding to its original stake with market purchases, the odds still seem against its succeeding.

The arrival on the scene of RTZ, which now has more than one-tenth of Tunnel or just over 7 per cent of the votes, stopped Ward picking up any more shares in the market. Of course RTZ's motives are far from clear but its presence adds weight to the already persuasive arguments for rejecting the Ward offer.

Composite insurers
A shock to the system
Eagle Star's hostility to what it sees as the plunder of its assets by Allianz is as understandable as the German group's desire to take advantage of a weak share price to gain a bridgehead in one of Europe's more profitable markets. Nonetheless, Allianz's raid on the Eagle Star equity could prove the best news in years for long-suffering shareholders in British composite insurers.

Although prices came off the top on Friday, shares of most groups closed the week with gains of more than a tenth after a prolonged period of under-performance. This reaction is only partly due to hopes that a takeover spree could be in the offing in the European insurance field although it has been suggested — and denied — that Eagle Star was considering a link-up with Royal.

More importantly, last week's dawn raid has drawn the market's attention to the huge discount to net assets at which insurance shares have been trading. Such recognition is likely to have come too late for Eagle Star

with tomorrow's tender offer designed to raise Allianz's stake to 29.9 per cent already looking somewhat of a foregone conclusion, even though the price ceiling of 250p comparable with the asset value claimed to be 450p. But the reasonable hope must be that the Allianz move will shake directors elsewhere into defensive action — hopefully of a more constructive nature than that displayed by Commercial Union last week when it warned off predators by quoting Australian state insurance regulations. CU shares probably stand at a discount of around 40 per cent to assets as do those of Sun Alliance, while in the case of Phoenix the discount is probably more like 50 per cent. The reasons of course are various not least that the return on insurance funds has shrunk alarmingly in the face of ferocious competition in most markets brought on by the attraction of high investment returns on premiums. But with premium growth slowing, many of the lead-

ing composites are looking over-capitalized. Solvency ratios, which insurance company directors seem to regard as virility symbols, are already at historically high levels thanks in part to the strength of equity markets while rights issues like Royal's recent £116m call and Guardian Royal Exchange's £76m issue will, at least temporarily, depress overall returns on insurance funds even further.

Thomson Local Directories launched itself into the purchase of 300 local directories in the United Kingdom at the end of 1980, it looked likely that all the printing would be done overseas. The British printing industry is now hopeful that this will no longer happen.

Late last month Thomson British Holdings promised a positive purchasing policy towards British printers, after an initiative from the National Economic Development Office's printing industry sector working party. The sector working party hopes that this will be the first of many such moves by British publishers to bring back printing lost to overseas companies.

Thomson Local Directories has now agreed to split its directory production between United Kingdom and foreign printers but the issue is not as simple as it seems. The British printing industry is now hopeful that this will no longer happen.

Sao Paulo
Brazil is now gathering in its best coffee crop for the past sixteen years and the fourth best of all time. At the end of it, 32 million bags will have been harvested. The crop puts the coffee agreement was set out in London last October by 42 coffee producing nations and 68 consuming countries in some danger. But it may be good news for coffee drinkers.

Brazil's quota under the agreement was for only 14.5 million bags, plus an extra 2 million for countries outside the agreement. But the Coffee Institute in São Paulo has already said that it will press for the quota to be raised to 17 million bags at the next meeting in September.

Last October's coffee agreement, which has been under discussion for several years, envisages a cut in the quota of such countries as Brazil, which would drop below a floor of about \$115 a pound. This device is aimed at causing a shortage, so pushing up the price again.

Prices have been dropping and the global annual export quota has already been cut so that it is now under 53 million bags. The total world crop, on the other hand, is likely to be about 90 million bags and, as

there are already stocks of about 30 million bags around the world, the question arises whether the hard fought agreement can cope.

Brazil believes that some African countries have had their quotas set higher than they should be, at her expense, but no doubt the African countries think otherwise.

The increased Brazilian crop will not automatically mean lower consumer prices from now on. But there are many long-term reasons why there should be downward pressure on prices in spite of efforts by producers to keep them up.

For a start there is now no likelihood of a repeat of the disastrous frosts of 1975. Those frosts destroyed or damaged almost a third of Brazil's 3 million coffee bushes and sent prices into a mad spiral.

Something of a low ebb. Many cowboy and fly-by-night operations are not registered. Some traders of the sort most likely to bilk the public find it convenient to have a clutch of undisclosed aliases.

The register has nonetheless been a useful starting point for aggrieved customers and investigative journalists alike, intent on exposing the activities of those who were a good price for small businesses with which they deal regularly as they are legally required, and the register while not reliable or complete, has by no means ceased to function.

The Government intends to abolish it to save money. The register's defenders say that it should be made effective and self-supporting, first by increasing the registration and search fees which have remained unchanged since 1916.

The Government, instead, will require fuller disclosure of the details of proprietorship on business stationery, letterhead and so on. The chances of tracking down the dishonest minority by such means are distinctly remote.

In the Lords committee stage the Government was actually saying the register was a waste of money and that the salaried interventions of consumer champions such as

Coffee prices: a taste of things to come from Brazil?

'The increased Brazilian crop will not automatically mean lower consumer prices from now on. But there are many long-term reasons why there should be downward pressure on prices in spite of efforts by producers to keep them up'

This is no longer a worry. The coffee bushes in the states of Paraná and São Paulo, where from sometimes strikes hard, have not been replanted, but have been replaced by soy and sugarcane. One thousand million bushes have replaced them in the state of Minas Gerais and, apart from being free of the dangers of frost, the young Minas Gerais bushes are far more productive than those growing anywhere else.

Even, therefore, if there were a harsh frost this month or next (the winter months in Brazil) at worst only a third of the bushes would be at risk. The other two-thirds would be almost immune. In any case, a frost would not now affect this year's crop — it would be the flowering for the 1982-83 crop which would be at risk.

Brazil expects to produce a steady 29 million sacks a year from now on, frost or no frost, and because of the parlous state of her balance of payments pressure is building up for her to export more, even at a lower price.

Not that increased export markets will be easily won. American coffee consumption has not risen at all in the past 30 years, despite a 20 per cent increase in population.

Coffee drinking in EEC countries, which now take 42 per cent of all coffee, has not risen much either, despite higher standards of living and population increases.

Either there is a large potential coffee drinking market to be tapped or it could mean simply that drinking habits have changed and these

markets have reached saturation. Producers here are paid about \$100 for a 60 kilo bag for their coffee, which gives a good margin for traders, even after paying for transport and stocking. But costs are rising, and there are even those who say that it will not be sensible for Brazil to plant labour-intensive coffee in future, but to leave it to lower cost countries in Africa.

But labour is cheaper and more abundant in Minas Gerais than it was in São Paulo and Paraná, so that particular problem has been postponed for some time. Picking machines are being introduced on some farms where the topography is favourable, but although a machine can do the work of a hundred men, they are very expensive and only the largest farms can afford them.

In the last analysis, it is the dollars that coffee earns which matter. So it would not be surprising, as production and stocks rise, to see a downward tendency in price, compensated for by significant rises in the amount of coffee actually consumed. Brazil bumper crop should be good news for coffee drinkers.

Robin Young on opportunities offered by the Companies Bill

Making life harder for cheats

Now that the flow of legislation designed to protect consumers has virtually ceased, consumer organizations are disappointed that the Government has not taken the opportunity afforded by the Companies Bill, which goes into committee in the Commons tomorrow, to help them in some important respects.

What has upset the consumer lobby most about the Bill is the Government's determination to abolish the Registry of Small Business Names, The Consumers' Association, the National Consumer Council and the National Federation of Consumer Groups are united in a campaign to save the registry and have recruited to their cause such diverse supporters as the Newspaper Proprietors Association, the Confederation of British Industry, the Press Council and the Institute of Trading Standards Administration.

No one claims that the register, which originated in 1916, is perfect. The prime complaint is that anybody carrying on a business in something other than their own name should register the particulars, so that the public may know with whom they are dealing.

Enforcement is admittedly at something of a low ebb. Many cowboy and fly-by-night operations are not registered. Some traders of the sort most likely to bilk the public find it convenient to have a clutch of undisclosed aliases.

The register has nonetheless been a useful starting point for aggrieved customers and investigative journalists alike, intent on exposing the activities of those who were a good price for small businesses with which they deal regularly as they are legally required, and the register while not reliable or complete, has by no means ceased to function.

The Government intends to abolish it to save money. The register's defenders say that it should be made effective and self-supporting, first by increasing the registration and search fees which have remained unchanged since 1916.

The Government, instead, will require fuller disclosure of the details of proprietorship on business stationery, letterhead and so on. The chances of tracking down the dishonest minority by such means are distinctly remote.

In the Lords committee stage the Government was actually saying the register was a waste of money and that the salaried interventions of consumer champions such as

Lady Elliott of Harewood and others. To the consternation of the consumer lobby the Government then put the whips on in the Lords (almost unheard of) and reversed the decision on report.

It remains to be seen whether there are any on the Conservative benches in the Commons who will speak up for the public's right to know which individual or company is trading under what name.

There is another matter on which the Government even at this late stage might make amends. Section 158 of the Companies Act 1948 empowered a court winding up a company or convicting directors of fraud to ban the individuals concerned from holding any other directorship for five years. There has to be misconduct, fraud or other criminal offence involved.

The Government (to its credit) is extending this power to magistrates' courts, where most such cases are now likely to be prosecuted. At the same time, however, the Chancery division of the High Court will be allowed to extend their bans to 15 years. But the basic rule of the Companies Act — that it applies only to cases involving misconduct or crime

Under section nine of the

Insolvency Act 1976 the same sort of ban can be imposed on anyone who has been a director of two limited companies which have gone into liquidation due to insolvency within five years of each other, and is entirely or largely to blame for at least one of the failures since October, 1977.

The Insolvency Act is unhelpfully silent about who should enforce this provision, so it is left to the Department of Trade. In fact since the Act was passed only two directors, both in the same case, have been banned from holding further directorships because of repeated insolvencies.

Yet it is a notorious scandal in many trades (building, double glazing, central heating, car sales among them) that when one company goes out of business owing people money, the directors carry on in the same line of business with another company they have set up, perhaps to go insolvent again with more creditors unsatisfied on each occasion.

Repeatedly on Mr Roger Cook's radio programme, *Checkpoint*, on Miss Esther Rantzen's *That's Life* on television, and elsewhere, cases are reported of companies bulking their customers

companies whose directors have been doing the same for years via a succession of companies which have, in turn, each gone bankrupt.

A business insolvency can be worse for the customers than the owners, who are protected by limited liability.

So what can be done in a situation so clearly unsatisfactory to consumers? Would the Government perhaps consent to an amendment to its present Bill which would say that on the failure of a company owing to another involving the same directors, the latter should be automatically disqualified for five years from holding any more directorships, unless they can satisfy the Department of Trade or a court that they should qualify for dispensation?

Such an amendment will, almost certainly, be presented in committee. Unless the Government can bring themselves to accept something of this form, we must await the report of the Corl Committee on insolvency with inevitable delay before legislation can ensue.

Some directors will have bankrupted a lot more companies and lost their customers a lot more money, before that.

British printers begin to fight back

A small amount of work has always gone abroad — and always where a good price or prospective market beckons. Book publishers gain considerably by printing in the market to which they intend to sell.

The major shift in the trend of printing leaving the country came in the late 1970s, when the strength of sterling saw a large flow of printing work, mostly books, go to the United States and the Far East. Print-buyers, until then sedately content with their United Kingdom printers, found themselves forced to find printers overseas if they were to match their overseas-produced competitors.

Publishers lose some control of production if they go overseas, but the profits become more complicated and transport is a problem — yet overseas prices beckoned.

What worries United Kingdom book printers is that British publishers are developing the habit of printing overseas, with good international communications easing the shift.

Overseas, several publishers found not only a price advantage, but also better quality production. British

equipment is not so different from that overseas, but foreign printers appear to use their equipment more productively and print buyers find better quality control abroad.

On the other hand, British printers complain that publishers comply with far more stringent production controls themselves than they do when using the familiar British house down the road. "At least we should be allowed to quote on equal terms", one leading book printer said.

Greater flexibility of margins overseas in pre-press production allows productivity levels which United Kingdom printers are struggling to match. Overtime working is also more common abroad, as shift work premiums are far lower than in the United Kingdom.

The biggest single blow to the grave industry has been the withdrawal of all its print from the United Kingdom by the British Mail Order Corporation.

On price, one of Britain's leading mail order catalogue publishers gives the example of printing a 48-page section of a full colour catalogue with a print run of 2.2 million. The price will be between 8-10 per

cent higher in the United Kingdom than on the Continent, including the cost of freight.

Periodical publishers have printed abroad for many years, but to date this is practical only for monthly publications. So far, weekly deadlines have been the United Kingdom printers' ally.

Printing overseas is attractive with favourable paper pricing — United Kingdom prices consistently rising above rates which overseas markets accept. Paper can represent between 40-55 per cent of production costs. There is also duty free access to the United Kingdom.

German and American printers are themselves suffering from over-capacity and are filling their presses with British publications at marginal costs.

The Far East, too, can offer highly competitive prices for labour-intensive short-run colour printing, because labour costs are low.

A price survey in March showed that for publishing a 496-page full colour book United Kingdom printing tended to be 10-15 per cent higher than the lowest of seven European countries. The lowest United

Kingdom quotation of £2.40 per book was above the £2.37 highest tender from all the other countries and almost 50 per cent higher than one Spanish printer's tender.

The sector working party has done much to raise awareness in the home industry that it is competing in an international market, and a growing understanding between unions and management is working to cut costs and raise productivity.

The United Kingdom's struggling book printing sector is meanwhile asking for government support and financial help under section 8 of the 1972 Industry Act, but as yet no avail.

Slackening of the exchange rate will bring some improvements, but the industry is marginally beneficial to place abroad could well return after their present contracts expire, and as the United States economy recovers, there will be less surplus printing capacity to offer United Kingdom publishers.

A rise in the home economy could rejuvenate the potentially large direct mail market with catalogue printing.

Catalogue publishers, however, are adamant that work will continue to be placed overseas unless price and quality on offer from gravure printers improve. This also appears to be the case with the rapidly expanding directories market.

With the slimming of the industry through redundancies and closures, United Kingdom printers can now begin to offer internationally competitive prices.

Many of the industry's problems are debt-ridden, lying with its management, which the sector working party found has largely failed to identify its markets and actively attack them.

It has taken the recession and the highest redundancy levels in the industry since the 1930s to bring management and unions together in a common appreciation of their difficulties, and recognition of the need to find solutions jointly.

Peter Sheridan

Business Diary profile: ICL's new champions

With the entire universe dominated by microcomputers and the IBM 8080, can our dynamic duo save the ailing British computer industry in the nick of time?

The career of Christopher Laidlaw is a sharp contrast to that of Wilnot. He is a graduate in languages, educated at Rugby School and St John's College, Cambridge.

After serving in Europe and the Far East during the war he joined BP in 1948. By 1961 he had returned from an assignment in Germany to become regional co-ordinator for Northern Europe.

His first job as director was in 1965 with Shell Mex and BP. A number of other directorships followed and in 1972 he became managing director of BP. Eight years later he was appointed deputy chairman of BP and in March this year he became chairman of the newly formed BP Oil International.

Laidlaw and Wilnot are very different personalities linked by their apparent willingness to put their careers on the line. Laidlaw is self-assured and chairs meetings with the style of a political veteran. On the day of their appointment Wilnot gave the impression of being quiet, bordering on the shy.

The two executives had met many times before the appointments were completed. The sympathy between them was supposedly a factor in their acceptance.

They may get their place in history or in the Hall of Shame. Time, luck and their own talents will decide.

Bill Johnstone



Laidlaw (left) and Wilnot, heroes to the rescue of Britain's computer industry?

redundancies is a testimony to how quickly he is used to acting. Wilnot has had only one employer since graduating in electrical engineering from Nottingham University in 1966. But that one employer, Texas Instruments, moved him about frequently over the years. Before becoming head of the British operation of Texas Instruments he was based in Nice as technical director and

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4.02 Airsprung Group	70	-2	4.7	6.7	11.1	15.4			
1.26 Amalgam & Rhodes	48	-1	1.4	2.9	19.8	45.7			
12.229 Bardon Hill	200	-	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8			
5.021 Bichard Services	104	-	5.5	5.3	5.1	9.8			
3.659 Frank Horsell	104	-	6.4	6.2	3.3	6.0			
8.812 Frederick Parker	61	+2	1.7	2.8	26.5	-			
1.161 George Blair	64	-	3.1	4.8	-	-			
2.659 Jackson Group	105	+1	6.9	6.5	4.0	8.2			
17.804 James Burroughs	129	-	7.9	6.1	10.6	10.6			
3.233 Robert Jenkins	317	-	1.3	9.9	-	-			
2.709 Scruttons "A"	55	-	5.3	9.6	4.0	4.0			
3.163 Torday Limited	202	-1	15.1	7.5	7.3	13.4			
3.265 Twinklford Ord	15	+1	-	-	-	-			
2.157 Twinklford 15s, ULS	79	+4	15.0	19.0	-	-			
6.409 Unilock Holdings	42	-1	3.0	7.1	6.5	10.2			
12.779 Walter Alexander	101	-	5.7	5.6	5.6	8.9			
5.591 W. S. Yeates	255	-	13.1	5.1	4.8	8.9			



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SECRETARIAL

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

(University of London) LONDON SE1 7EH

Young experienced SECRETARIAL required for the Registry Section of the Dean's Office. This section is responsible for the day to day running of the Medical School and the Registry Secretary. The successful applicant will be dealing with undergraduate and postgraduate affairs. Word Processor being installed. Short hand and typing essential. Pleasant office situated near to Waterloo and Westminster stations. Salary on University scale £5,097-£5,572 pa inclusive, according to age and experience. Written applications, with details, to Mrs. Dean, Dean's Office.

YOUNG CHSELSEA SOLICITOR

with some interesting clients requires a bright Audio Secretary with good typing and preferably also shorthand.

LEGAL SEC.

£6,400

Practitioner City rich of E.C.2 based Solicitors requires a young lady to act as a secretary and to handle all correspondence and bookings throughout the world. You will be responsible for the company's travel arrangements and will be in contact with clients and the public. Excellent salary and benefits. No parking!!!

SECRETARY TO THE DIRECTOR

The Director of the Society of British Aerospace Companies requires a competent secretary to handle all correspondence and bookings throughout the world. You will be responsible for the company's travel arrangements and will be in contact with clients and the public. Excellent salary and benefits. No parking!!!

FOR PROPERTY WIZARD

A first class PA/Secretary for a busy property company in E.C.2. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's secretarial duties and will be in contact with clients and the public. Excellent salary and benefits. No parking!!!

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RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

RADIOLOGY TECHNOLOGIST

Albany Medical Center

Seeking candidates for the position of Radiology Technologist. Qualified candidates must have completed an approved 2 year program in radiography and be eligible for American Registry.

TEMPER! TEMPER!

Don't get in a tizzy if the really interesting temp jobs haven't yet come your way this summer.

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LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-mentioned Act has been passed by the House of Commons and the House of Lords and has received the Royal Assent.

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PERSONAL CHOICE



Anne Kirkbride is Deirdre Langton, William Roache plays Ken Barlow, and seated, Jack Hounthorpe as Albert Tatlock in tonight's episode of *Coronation Street* (ITV 7.30 pm).

PANORAMA (BBC 1 8.10 pm) presents two strong items tonight. In one, Robin Day cross-examines Sir Thomas Hetherington, who has been Director of Public Prosecutions since 1977, about the more controversial decisions made by his office in his name. In addition, Sir Robin tries to find out from Sir Thomas what his criteria are when the decision to prosecute is a borderline case. The other item is an edited version of a French-made film shown in France earlier this year and highly acclaimed. The film, *Behind the Curtain*, was made at great personal risk by Anton Fourrier who doubled as director and cameraman, and it illustrates the everyday life of modern Muscovites. Among those interviewed is a man driven, by the thought of a poor, empty existence in the provinces, to pay 1000 roubles (about £500) to marry a girl from Moscow who had never met in order to obtain a Moscow resident's permit; another, a salesman, explains how he illegally moonlights in order to increase his meagre salary. As well as the interviews there is film of other ordinary people in the Soviet capital.

WOMEN'S HOUR (Radio 4 2.02 pm) leaves the comfortable confines of Broadcasting House today and journeys north to Carlisle. One of the guests that Sue MacGregor introduces from the Hilltop Hotel is Tom Purkum. Never heard of him? Well, he claims to be the world's greatest liar — but who can believe him? He is demonstrating his art, if that is the right word, to the invited audience but it will be up to them to decide whether he is telling the truth or not. Also included in the programme is a discussion on the theme of England's green and pleasant land in which a panel consisting of David Holland of the Cumbrian NFU and Joy Ketchum from the Cumbria Naturalists Trust answer questions on the problem of preserving wildlife and landscape in the face of more intensive farming.

CHANGING HABITS (Radio 4 11.05 am) is a welcome repeat of a programme about nuns — both Catholic and Anglican. Frances Donnelly interviews some of these saintly people to find out why they took the veil and, in some cases, why it was ultimately rejected. What comes over well from the intelligent interviewing is the undeniable sincerity of them all and the emotional suffering of those who chose to leave.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE (c) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Chemistry. 7.05 M101/82 Catastrophe Theory. 7.30 Oil: It all Depends. Closedown at 7.55. 10.15 For Schools. Colleges: Music Time. 10.40 Mind Stretchers. 11.00 Tricks with Light. 11.25 You and Me (not Schools) (r). 11.40 Spanish studies. 12.00 Building a Bridge. Closedown at 12.05 pm. 1.15 News. 1.30 Heads and Tails. Home is a hole (r). Closedown at 1.45. 2.01 For Schools. Colleges: Words and Pictures. 2.40 Working away from home. Closedown at 3.00. 3.15 Songs of Praise from St Anne's Church of Ireland Cathedral, Belfast, introduced by Seamus McKee (shown yesterday at 6.40 pm). 3.55 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2). 4.20 Chess. 4.30 Pop. 4.40 Pop. 4.50 Pop. 5.00 Pop. 5.10 Pop. 5.20 Pop. 5.30 Pop. 5.40 Pop. 5.50 Pop. 6.00 Pop. 6.10 Pop. 6.20 Pop. 6.30 Pop. 6.40 Pop. 6.50 Pop. 7.00 Pop. 7.10 Pop. 7.20 Pop. 7.30 Pop. 7.40 Pop. 7.50 Pop. 8.00 Pop. 8.10 Pop. 8.20 Pop. 8.30 Pop. 8.40 Pop. 8.50 Pop. 9.00 Pop. 9.10 Pop. 9.20 Pop. 9.30 Pop. 9.40 Pop. 9.50 Pop. 10.00 Pop. 10.10 Pop. 10.20 Pop. 10.30 Pop. 10.40 Pop. 10.50 Pop. 11.00 Pop. 11.10 Pop. 11.20 Pop. 11.30 Pop. 11.40 Pop. 11.50 Pop. 12.00 Pop. 12.10 Pop. 12.20 Pop. 12.30 Pop. 12.40 Pop. 12.50 Pop. 1.00 Pop. 1.10 Pop. 1.20 Pop. 1.30 Pop. 1.40 Pop. 1.50 Pop. 2.00 Pop. 2.10 Pop. 2.20 Pop. 2.30 Pop. 2.40 Pop. 2.50 Pop. 3.00 Pop. 3.10 Pop. 3.20 Pop. 3.30 Pop. 3.40 Pop. 3.50 Pop. 4.00 Pop. 4.10 Pop. 4.20 Pop. 4.30 Pop. 4.40 Pop. 4.50 Pop. 5.00 Pop. 5.10 Pop. 5.20 Pop. 5.30 Pop. 5.40 Pop. 5.50 Pop. 6.00 Pop. 6.10 Pop. 6.20 Pop. 6.30 Pop. 6.40 Pop. 6.50 Pop. 7.00 Pop. 7.10 Pop. 7.20 Pop. 7.30 Pop. 7.40 Pop. 7.50 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Crowd of 80,000 applauds Pope's return to Vatican

By Our Foreign Staff

The Pope appeared on a balcony inside St Peter's Basilica yesterday and spoke to the public for the first time since the attempt on his life on May 13. His voice was heard but not his face. "I wanted to be with you," he said at a Mass celebrating Pentecost, "it is with great affection for all the faithful that I give the Benediction".

He supported himself with one hand on the balcony as he spoke but, minutes later, he was leaning out of the third-floor window of the papal apartments overlooking St Peter's Square to bless an estimated crowd of 80,000 and recite the Queen of Heaven prayer with them.

The crowd, many wearing straw hats or carrying umbrellas against the hot sun, waved handkerchiefs and applauded for several minutes. Some waved red and white Polish flags and one man lifted high above the crowd a banner which said: "Ben Tornado Papa".

On Saturday the Pope appointed a new Archbishop of Canterbury, a move which indicated improved relations between the Vatican and Britain.

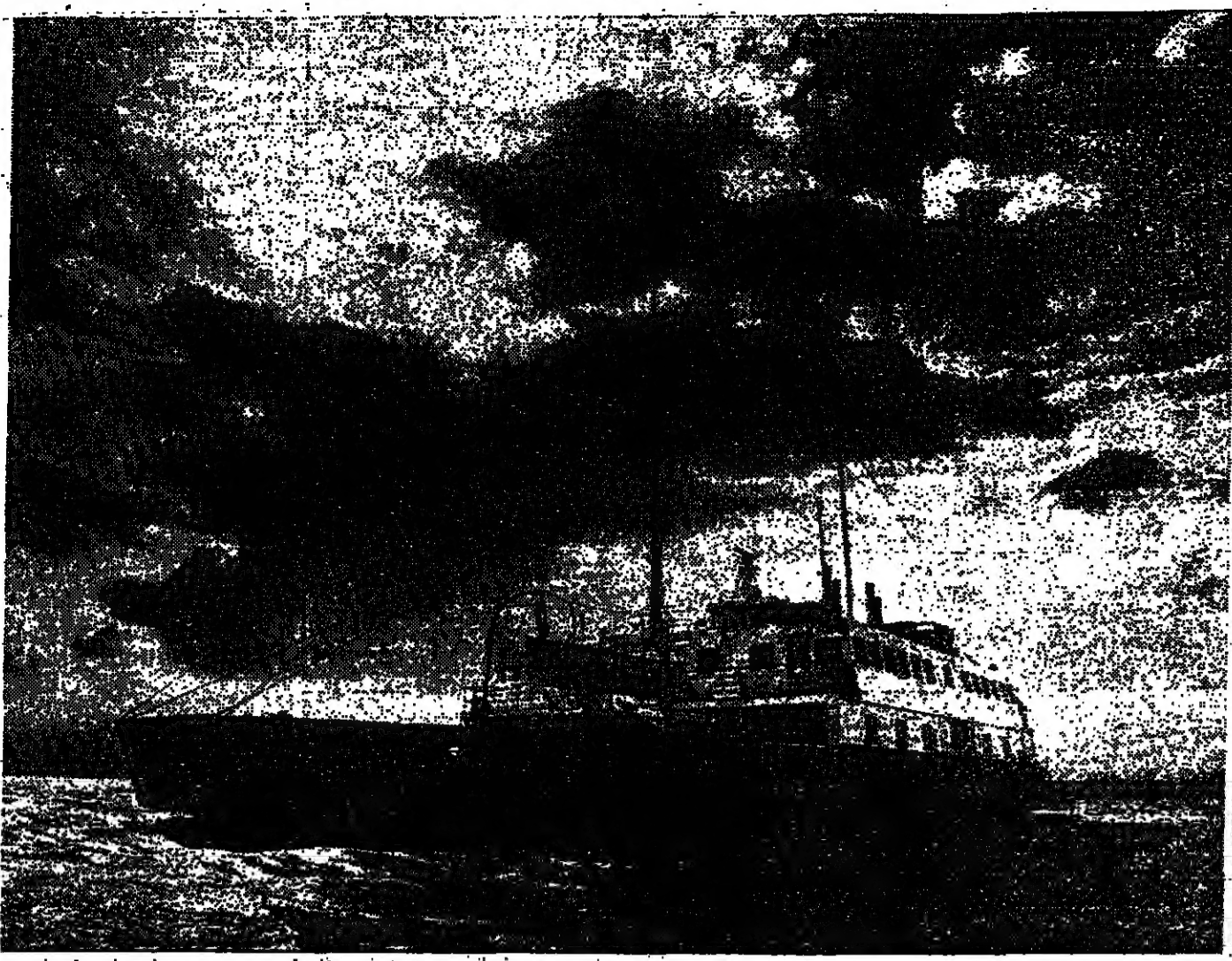
He is the first papal appointee to a Chinese archbishopric since 1855.

Vatican sources said that the appointment of Archbishop Tang, who is in Rome for an ecumenical meeting, would not have been made without the tacit consent of Peking.

Most of the two-and-a-half million Catholics in Communist China are grouped in the Patriotic Association, which ignores the Vatican by ordaining priests and appointing its own bishops.

Although today's appointment indicated an improvement in relations, the Vatican observers doubted that a return of China's Catholics to papal authority was imminent.

Photograph page 5



Doomed Humber ferry

The diesel electric-powered paddle steamer Farrington (left) the last of its line, which was due to have made its final crossing on the Humber ferry service last night, has been reprieved for another week because of delays in opening the £91m Humber Bridge to traffic. The ferry's skipper, Captain Charles King (above) stands on the deck of his doomed vessel.

The bridge, which is eight years behind its original schedule for several reasons, has been about to be opened for the past three months, but bad weather has held it up.

It is due to be officially opened by the Queen on July 12, but traffic could be flowing next week.

Israeli offer to Egypt

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 7

The Israeli Government has agreed that the costly network of civilian installations in the occupied Sinai town of Ofira should be handed over to Egypt in April, on condition that they are used by United States troops belonging to the new multinational force which will patrol the area.

The installations include three modern hotels, 12 cafes and restaurants, air-conditioned tennis courts, a new pier and residential accommodation built for the 1,200 Jewish residents who will have to evacuate the town before the handover.

Details of the agreement were worked out during last Thursday's cordial summit meeting in Ofira between Mr. Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and President Sadat of Egypt. They were first made public today after a session of the Israeli Cabinet called to discuss the outcome of the first Egyptian-Israeli summit for 18 months.

\$1m FINE FOR BODY FREEZE

Los Angeles, June 7—Robert Nelson, the former president of a society which froze bodies to await a day when science found a way of restoring life, and Joseph Klockner, an undertaker, were ordered today to pay nearly \$1m (£513,000) in damages.

Relatives of the dead had filed a lawsuit alleging fraud. They claimed that the corpses, which were put in capsules to await a scientific breakthrough, were not kept in a perpetually frozen state.

Washington agrees to missile talks

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, June 7

Talks between senior American and Russian officials are due to take place in the next few weeks to prepare for formal negotiations later in the year on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe.

Official American sources confirmed this weekend that Mr. Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, had worked out an arrangement last month for senior aides to meet regularly during the next few months to prepare for full-scale arms limitations talks between Mr. Haig and Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in September.

The preliminary talks will be held between Mr. Lawrence Eagleburger, the Assistant Secretary of State for European affairs, and Mr. Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, the number two in the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

The news that talks are to go ahead will be greeted with relief in Western Europe particularly by West Germany. European leaders concerned by the strong anti-Soviet line being followed by the Reagan Administration feared that Washington would drag its feet in dealing with the arms limitation issue.

Under a plan which Mr. Haig outlined at the Nato foreign ministers' meetings in Rome last month, full-scale negotiations on reducing medium-range missiles will begin after the Haig-Gromyko talks in September.

Cartoon, page 6

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend premiere of film *The Competition*, Columbia Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, 7.50 pm.

The Prince of Wales, visits Paris to attend ball for Mountbatten Memorial Trust, departs Heathrow Airport, 2.40 pm.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends Beating Retreat by the Irish Regiments on Horse Guards Parade, 6.30 pm.

Princess Margaret attends preview of *Barnum*, London Palladium, 7.25 pm.

Livery Hall open to the public, Merchant Taylors' Hall, Threadneedle Street, 2.15 pm.

Talks, Lectures

Sargent's Portraits, by Monica Seymour, Tate Gallery, 1 pm.

Celtic creations from Hertfordshire, by David Williams, British Museum, 11.30 am.

Film time: Leonardo da Vinci and John Constable, National Gallery, 1 pm.

Exhibitions: Drawings and gouaches by Robin Mackenzie, University Library, Bath, 9 am-8.45 pm.

Man Space '81, 7 Dials Gallery, 32 Earlham Street, 10 am-6 pm.

Exhibition of Clarendon, National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, 9.30 pm.

Ancient Olympic Games, Leicester Museum, 36 New Walk, Leicester, 10 am-5.30 pm.

Business to Business exhibition

Earls Court, 10-6.

Showcases Summer '81, Wakefield, 10.30 am-5 pm.

Work by Richard Cole, Hester Gallery, Sidney Street, Cambridge, 9 am-5 pm.

Royal Society of Painter-Engravers and Engravers, annual show, Bankside Gallery, 48 Ropewalk, 10 am-5 pm.

Lunchtime music: Organ recital by Catherine Evans, Southwark Cathedral, 1.10 pm.

Peter Arnold, piano, plays music by Faure, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.05 pm.

Piano recital by Danielle Salomon, St Lawrence Jewry, 1 pm.

Roads

London and the South-east: Blackwall Tunnel northern approach on Brunswick Road closed, to southbound traffic between Abbot Road and East India Dock Road. Delays possible. Gas repairs begin at 9.30 am on the A24 London to Worthing road at Southwater, near Horsham. Single line traffic operating. Special traffic arrangements are planned this evening in West Sussex due to the Beating Retreat on Horse Guards Parade.

Midlands: M5 roadworks continue between junctions 9 (Worcester) and 10 (Walsall). Junction 10 is closed and you cannot enter or leave the motorway heading north at junction 9.

Wales and the West: A30/A36 at Okehampton. Gas repairs at Market Street with single-line traffic. Southbound lanes of A36 closed to Plymouth road between junctions 9 and 10. Bypass closed with traffic sharing northbound carriageway.

North: Centre and outside lanes of the southbound carriageway of the M1 are closed between junctions 26 (Nottingham) and 27 (Huddersfield). Speed restriction of 20 mph.

Scotland: Sewer repairs begin at 9.15 am on the westbound carriageway of Hamilton Road, east of Canny Avenue in Glasgow.

Auctions today

Christie's, King Street: Chinese Ceramics and Works of Art 11: Christie's, South Kensington: English and Continental Prints 10.30 and 2: Old and Modern Silver 2: Oriental and Islamic Paintings, Prints and Scrolls 2: Phillips, Blandford Street: Watercolours 11: Furniture, Carpets and Objects 11: Prints 2.

Today's anniversaries

The prophet Muhammad, founder of Islam, died at Medina, AD 632; Robert Schumann, composer, was born at Zwickau, Saxony, 1810; and John Everett Millais, painter, at Southampton, 1829.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Education (Scotland) Bill, report stage. Select committees: Public Accounts on finance for nationalised industries. Witnesses: Treasury (4.45). Economy and Civil Service on finance for nationalised industries. Witnesses: National Industries Chairman's group (4.45). Energy on conservation. Witnesses: Energy Technology Support Unit, Department of Energy (5.30).

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: Prudential Trophy (10.45), England v Australia, at Leeds. County championship (11.30 to 6.30): Derbyshire v Warwickshire, at Derby; Glamorgan v Surrey, at Swansea; Gloucestershire v Yorkshire, at Bristol; Middlesex v Somerset, at Lord's; Northamptonshire v Kent, at Northampton; Sussex v Lancashire, at Hove; Worcestershire v Essex, at Worcester. Other matches: Cambridge University v Nottinghamshire, at Cambridge; Oxford University v MCC, at Oxford.

Tennis: Stella Artois tournament, at Queen's Club, west Kensington; Surbiton tournament, at Surbiton.

Yachting: Olympic Week, at Weymouth.

Boxing: Britain v Rest of the World, at Weymouth.

The papers

The Western Morning News, Plymouth, says today that the Civil Service unions have got themselves into a tight corner by their intransigent attitude and the Government has to choose between an immovable object: The Western Mail in Cardiff points out: "It is the innocent and the poor who are taking the brunt in this wrangle".

The Washington Star reports that President Reagan is in no hurry to find a replacement for Mr. Ernest Leflore who withdrew as candidate for the post of Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights on Friday after a Senate rebuff.

Personal column: Births, Marriages and Deaths are today on Page 22.

Weather

A depression will move NE across Scotland with troughs of low pressure crossing many parts of the UK. Forecasts from 6 am to midnight.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S. England, Channel Islands: Mostly cloudy with rain in places at first, then mainly dry with sun and SW, fresh; sea temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

East Angles, Midlands, E. NW, central N. NE: Mostly cloudy with bright periods developing; wind SW, moderate to fresh; sea temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

SE England, S. Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Mostly cloudy with occasional rain or drizzle in W. E. in E; wind SW, fresh; sea temp 15C (59F).

Central Highlands, West Frith, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, N. Ireland: Mostly cloudy with sun and SW, fresh; sea temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing changeable and windy in places; becoming colder.

S. North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, strong, occasionally squally; sea rough or very rough.

S. North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (W): Wind SW, strong, occasionally squally, decreasing to moderate in fresh; sea rough, becoming milder.

Sun rises: 4.45 am. Sun sets: 9.15 pm. Moon sets: 1.18 am. Moon rises: 11.25 am.

First frost: Tomorrow.

Lighting up time

London 9.45 pm to 4.14 am
Brighton 9.54 pm to 4.24 am
Edinburgh 10.25 pm to 4.39 am
Manchester 10.25 pm to 4.31 am
Penzance 9.59 pm to 4.43 am

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of winds. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving orbit.

LONDON: Clouds 151R 22.27-22.34; 151W 22.34-22.41; 151E 22.41-22.48; 151S 22.48-22.55; 151N 22.55-23.02; 151O 23.02-23.09; 151P 23.09-23.16; 151Q 23.16-23.23; 151R 23.23-23.30; 151S 23.30-23.37; 151T 23.37-23.44; 151U 23.44-23.51; 151V 23.51-23.58; 151W 23.58-24.05; 151X 24.05-24.12; 151Y 24.12-24.19; 151Z 24.19-24.26; 151A 24.26-24.33; 151B 24.33-24.40; 151C 24.40-24.47; 151D 24.47-24.54; 151E 24.54-25.01; 151F 25.01-25.08; 151G 25.08-25.15; 151H 25.15-25.22; 151I 25.22-25.29; 151J 25.29-25.36; 151K 25.36-25.43; 151L 25.43-25.50; 151M 25.50-25.57; 151N 25.57-26.04; 151O 26.04-26.11; 151P 26.11-26.18; 151Q 26.18-26.25; 151R 26.25-26.32; 151S 26.32-26.39; 151T 26.39-26.46; 151U 26.46-26.53; 151V 26.53-27.00; 151W 27.00-27.07; 151X 27.07-27.14; 151Y 27.14-27.21; 151Z 27.21-27.28; 151A 27.28-27.35; 151B 27.35-27.42; 151C 27.42-27.49; 151D 27.49-27.56; 151E 27.56-28.03; 151F 28.03-28.10; 151G 28.10-28.17; 151H 28.17-28.24; 151I 28.24-28.31; 151J 28.31-28.38; 151K 28.38-28.45; 151L 28.45-28.52; 151M 28.52-28.59; 151N 28.59-29.06; 151O 29.06-29.13; 151P 29.13-29.20; 151Q 29.20-29.27; 151R 29.27-29.34; 151S 29.34-29.41; 151T 29.41-29.48; 151U 29.48-29.55; 151V 29.55-30.02; 151W 30.02-30.09; 151X 30.09-30.16; 151Y 30.16-30.23; 151Z 30.23-30.30; 151A 30.30-30.37; 151B 30.37-30.44; 151C 30.44-30.51; 151D 30.51-30.58; 151E 30.58-31.05; 151F 31.05-31.12; 151G 31.12-31.19; 151H 31.19-31.26; 151I 31.26-31.33; 151J 31.33-31.40; 151K 31.40-31.47; 151L 31.47-31.54; 151M 31.54-32.01; 151N 32.01-32.08; 151O 32.08-32.15; 151P 32.15-32.22; 151Q 32.22-32.29; 151R 32.29-32.36; 151S 32.36-32.43; 151T 32.43-32.50; 151U 32.50-32.57; 151V 32.57-33.04; 151W 33.04-33.11; 151X 33.11-33.18; 151Y 33.18-33.25; 151Z 33.25-33.32; 151A 33.32-33.39; 151B 33.39-33.46; 151C 33.46-33.53; 151D 33.53-34.00; 151E 34.00-34.07; 151F 34.07-34.14; 151G 34.14-34.21; 151H 34.21-34.28; 151I 34.28-34.35; 151J 34.35-34.42; 151K 34.42-34.49; 151L 34.49-34.56; 151M 34.56-35.03; 151N 35.03-35.10; 151O 35.10-35.17; 151P 35.17-35.24; 151Q 35.24-35.31; 151R 35.31-35.38; 151S 35.38-35.45; 151T 35.45-35.52; 151U 35.52-35.59; 151V 35.59-36.06; 151W 36.06-36.13; 151X 36.13-36.20; 151Y 36.20-36.27; 151Z 36.27-36.34; 151A 36.34-36.41; 151B 36.41-36.48; 151C 36.48-36.55; 151D 36.55-37.02; 151E 37.02-37.09; 151F 37.09-37.16; 151G 37.16-37.23; 151H 37.23-37.30; 151I 37.30-37.37; 151J 37.37-37.44; 151K 37.44-37.51; 151L 37.51-37.58; 151M 37.58-38.05; 151N 38.05-38.12; 151O 38.12-38.19; 151P 38.19-38.26; 151Q 38.26-38.33; 151R 38.33-38.40; 151S 38.40-38.47; 151T 38.47-38.54; 151U 38.54-39.01; 151V 39.01-39.08; 151W 39.08-39.15; 151X 39.15-39.22; 151Y 39.22-39.29; 151Z 39.29-39.36; 151A 39.36-39.43; 151B 39.43-39.50; 151C 39.50-39.57; 151D 39.57-40.04; 151E 40.04-40.11; 151F 40.11-40.18; 151G 40.18-40.25; 151H 40.25-40.32; 151I 40.32-40.39; 151J 40.39-40.46; 151K 40.46-40.53; 151L 40.53-41.00; 151M 41.00-41.07; 151N 41.07-41.14; 151O 41.14-41.21; 151P 41.21-41.28; 151Q 41.28-41.35; 151R 41.35-41.42; 151S 41.42-41.49; 151T 41.49-41.56; 151U 41.56-42.03; 151V 42.03-42.10; 151W 42.10-42.17; 151X 42.17-42.24; 151Y 42.24-42.31; 151Z 42.31-42.38; 151A 42.38-42.45; 151B 42.45-42.52; 151C 42.52-42.59; 151D 42.59-43.06; 151E 43.06-43.13; 151F 43.13-43.20; 151G 43.20-43.27; 151H 43.27-43.34; 151I 43.34-43.41; 151J 43.41-43.48; 151K 43.48-43.55; 151L 43.55-44.02; 151M 44.02-44.09; 151N 44.09-44.16; 151O 44.16-44.23; 151P 44.23-44.30; 151Q 44.30-44.37; 151R 44.37-44.44; 151S 44.44-44.51; 151T 44.51-44.58; 151U 44.58-45.05; 151V 45.05-45.12; 151W 45.12-45.19; 151X 45.19-45.26; 151Y 45.26-45.33; 151Z 45.33-45.40; 151A 45.40-45.47; 151B 45.47-45.54; 151C 45.54-46.01; 151D 46.01-46.08; 151E 46.08-46.15; 151F 46.15-46.22; 151G 46.22-46.29; 151H 46.29-46.36; 151I 46.36-46.43; 151J 46.43-46.50; 151K 46.50-46.57; 151L 46.57-47.04; 151M 47.04-47.11; 151N 47.11-47.18; 151O 47.18-47.25; 151P 47.25-47.32; 151Q 47.32-47.39; 151R 47.39-47.46; 151S 47.46-47.53; 151T 47.53-48.00; 151U 48.00-48.07; 151V 48.07-48.14; 151W 48.14-48.21; 151X 48.21-48.28; 151Y 48.28-48.35; 151Z 48.35-48.42; 151A 48.42-48.49; 151B 48.49-48.56; 151C 48.56-49.03; 151D 49.03-49.10; 151E 49.10-49.17; 151F 49.17-49.24; 151G 49.24-49.31; 151H 49.31-49.38; 151I 49.38-49.45; 151J 49.45-49.52; 151K 49.52-50.00; 151L 50.00-50.07; 151M 50.07-50.14; 151N 50.14-50.21; 151O 50.21-50.28; 151P 50.28-50.35; 151Q 50.35-50.42; 151R 50.42-50.49; 151S 50.49-50.56; 151T 50.56-51.03; 151U 51.03-51.10; 151V 51.10-51.17; 151W 51.17-51.24; 151X 51.24-51.31; 151Y 51.31-51.38; 151Z 51.38-51.45; 151A 51.45-51.52; 151B 51.52-51.59; 151C 51.59-52.06; 151D 52.06-52.13; 151E 52.13-52.20; 151F 52.20-52.27; 151G 52.27-52.34; 151H 52.34-52.41; 151I 52.41-52.48; 151J 52.48-52.55; 151K 52.55-53.02; 151L 53.02-53.09; 151M 53.09-53.16; 151N 53.16-53.23; 151O 53.23-53.30; 151P 53.30-53.37; 151Q 53.37-53.44; 151R 53.44-53.51; 151S 53.51-53.58; 151T 53.58-54.05; 151U 54.05-54.12; 151V 54.12-54.19; 151W 54.19-54.26; 151X 54.26-54.33; 151Y 54.33-54.40; 151Z 54.40-54.47; 151A 54.47-54.54; 151B 54.54-55.01; 151C 55.01-55.08; 151D 55.08-55.15; 151E 55.15-55.22; 151F 55.22-55.29; 151G 55.29-55.36; 151H 55.36-55.43; 151I 55.43-55.50; 151J 55.50-55.57; 151K 55.57-56.04; 151L 56.04-56.11; 151M 56.11-56.18; 151N 56.18-56.25; 151O 56.25-56.32; 151P 56.32-56.39; 151Q 56.39-56.46; 151R 56.46-56.53; 151S 56.53-57.00; 151T 57.00-57.07; 151U 57.07-57.14; 151V 57.14-57.21; 151W 57.21-57.28; 151X 57.28-57.35; 151Y 57.35-57.42; 151Z 57.42-57.49; 151A 57.49-57.56; 151B 57.56-58.03; 151C 58.03-58.10; 151D 58.10-58.17; 151E 58.17-58.24; 151F 58.24-58.31; 151G 58.31-58.38; 151H 58.38-58.45; 151I 58.45-58.52; 151J 58.52-58.59; 151K 58.59-59.06; 151L 59.06-59.13; 151M 59.13-59.20; 151N 59.20-59.27; 151O 59.27-59.34; 151P 59.34-59.41; 151Q 59.41-59.48; 151R 59.48-59.55; 151S 59.55-60.02; 151T 60.02-60.09; 151U 60.09-60.16; 151V 60.16-60.23; 151W 60.23-60.30; 151X 60.30-60.37; 151Y 60.37-60.44; 151Z 60.44-60.51; 151A 60.51-60.58; 151B 60.58-61.05; 151C 61.05-61.12; 151D 61.12-61.19; 151E 61.19-61.26; 151F 61.26-61.33; 151G 61.33-61.40; 151H 61.40-61.47; 151I 61.47-61.54; 151J 61.54-62.01; 151K 62.01-62.08; 151L 62.08-62.15; 151M 62.15-62.22; 151N 62.22-62.29; 151O 62.29-62.36; 151P 62.36-62.43; 151Q 62.43-62.50; 151R 62.50-62.57; 151S 62.57-63.04; 151T 63.04-63.11; 151U 63.11-63.18; 151V 63.18-63.25; 151W 63.25-63.32; 151X 63.32-63.39; 151Y 63.39-63.46; 151Z 63.46-63.53; 151A 63.53-64.00; 151B 64.00-64.07; 151C 64.07-64.14; 151D 64.14-64.21; 151E 64.21-64.28; 151F 64.28-64.35; 151G 64.35-64.42; 151H 64.42-64.49; 151I 64.49-64.56; 151J 64.56-65.03; 151K 65.03-65.10; 151L 65.10-65.17; 151M 65.17-65.24; 151N 65.24-65.31; 151O 65.31-65.38; 151P 65.38-65.45; 151Q 65.45-65.52; 151R 65.52-65.59; 151S 65.59-66.06; 151T 66.06-66.13; 151U 66.13-66.20; 151V 66.20-66.27; 151W 66.27-66.34; 151X 66.34-66.41; 151Y 66.41-66.48; 151Z 66.48-66.55; 151A 66.55-67.02; 151B 67.02-67.09; 151C 67.09-67.16; 151D 67.16-67.23; 151E 67.23-67.30; 151F 67.30-67.37; 151G 67.37-67.44; 151H 67.44-67.51; 151I 67.51-67.58; 151J 67.58-68.05; 151K 68.05-68.12; 151L 68.12-68.19; 151M 68.19-68.26; 151N 68.26-68.33; 151O 68.33-68.40; 151P 68.40-68.47; 151Q 68.47-68.54; 151R 68.54-69.01; 151S 69.01-69.08; 151T 69.08-69.15; 151U 69.15-69.22; 151V 69.22-69.29; 151W 69.29-69.36; 151X 69.36-69.43; 151Y 69.43-69.50; 151Z 69.50-69.57; 151A 69.57-70.04; 151B 70.04-70.11; 151C 70.11-70.18; 151D 70.18-70.25; 151E 70.25-70.32; 151F 70.32-70.39; 151G 70.39-70.46; 151H 70.46-70.53; 151I 70.53-71.00; 151J 71.00-71.07; 151K 71.07-71.14; 151L 71.14-71.21; 151M 71.21-71.28; 151N 71.28-71.35; 151O 71.35-71.42; 151P 71.42-71.49; 151Q 71.49-71.56; 151R 71.56-72.03; 151S 72.03-72.10; 151T 72.10-72.17; 151U 72.17-72.24; 151V 72.24-72.31; 151W 72.31-72.38; 151X 72.38-72.